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TINTERN ABBEY.

THE Abbey of Tintern is generally allowed to be the most picturesque of all our monastic ruins. It is also the one in which we can best study the architecture and general arrangement of a mediæval Religious House. The materials for a history of the community that occupied it are few; but the more important of those questions which arise as to the practice of the monastic orders in relation to their buildings may be pretty fully satisfied by a careful examination of these remains. I will, therefore, address myself principally to such questions, and to the position of this Abbey in the history of mediæval architecture.

Tintern was a house of Cistercian monks; so called because they were first established at Cîteaux, in Burgundy, in 1098, as a reformed branch of the Order of St. Benedict. They chose solitary places, and practised an exceedingly rigorous discipline, became greatly celebrated for holiness of life, and spread rapidly over Christendom; this being one of their earlier settlements, and the third of those established by them in this country. It was founded in 1131 by Walter de Clare, who then held this district. It was further endowed by his successors, and was their usual burying-place. Although nothing remains of the original buildings, we cannot doubt that they were similar to those

which everywhere characterised the Cistercian Order ; and the peculiarities in arrangement which we should expect to find in one of their monasteries are clearly visible in the buildings that now exist. The site was between the river Wye and the old road or trackway that then existed along the valley. This road may still be traced outside the old enclosing wall of the Abbey precinct, which is stated to have measured 34 acres, within which enclosure would be, besides the Abbey church and the attached buildings, the chief farm-buildings, storehouses, mills, workshops, guest-house, infirmary, and almonry ; everything that was required in such an establishment being kept under the eye of the Abbot. It should be noted that the cloister and the buildings in which the monks lived were placed on the north side of the church, although that would be the cold side. They were so placed, as in many other instances, to be away from the road, for quietude, and near the river for facility of drainage. Where these objects could be gained by placing those buildings on the south side of the church, that arrangement was always preferred.

Entering the church by the western doorway (which we have not failed to notice as one of the most beautiful examples of such an entrance that exists), we obtain the best general view of the whole building. It consists of a nave and chancel, both having aisles ; and a transept, which has an aisle on its eastern side only. Although the vaulting has entirely disappeared, together with the piers and arches on the north side of the nave, the work that remains sufficiently shows the whole design as it was originally built. The "nova ecclesia" was provided by Roger Bigod, whose family had succeeded, by marriage, to the possessions of this branch of the family of De Clare. The date of its commencement was 1269, the first service was held within it in 1287, and Mass was first celebrated in the choir on October 5th, 1288. We have these particulars from the *Chronicle* of William of Worcester, who, while visit-

ing the Monastery, noted its principal dimensions, and the leading facts in its history.

The church would thus be finished towards the end of the thirteenth century. It was the last part of the work done in the complete rebuilding of the Abbey, as we shall see when we come to the cloister-buildings, which clearly show the transition from the severe forms of early thirteenth century architecture to the lighter and more ornate features of the latter part of that century. The window-tracery in the church, which is some of the most beautiful in this country, is a rather early example of the geometrical tracery which came into full use soon after Tintern was begun, but which was first exhibited in the choir and transept of Westminster Abbey,—a work that was completed in 1169, the year of the commencement of this church.

In proceeding to examine the church we observe that the early Cistercian arrangement is here carried out on a greatly extended scale. All the earlier churches of the Order had very short chancels, two bays only in length, and without chancel-aisles. Each arm of the transept had two chapels projecting towards the east, so that there was a principal altar and four smaller altars in the part of the church which was used by the monks. I have shown this arrangement in the conjectural plan, which, for reasons to be given, I have drawn on the ground-plan of the existing building. But this new church has a very fine chancel of four bays in length, furnished with aisles; so that there were two minor altars at the end of the chancel (the piscina of the southern one still existing in an altered condition), besides the principal altar. There were also the usual pair of small chapels on the eastern side of each arm of the transept; but instead of being low, projecting buildings, they stood in the lofty aisle, and were divided off by tall screens; the stone screen being a feature that we shall see greatly employed for marking out the various parts of this church. Thus the chancel (using the word to distinguish the eastern arm of the

church) was divided from each of its aisles by a tall screen, marking off what we may call the presbytery from the two side-aisles used as chapels. Whether there were any doorways in these screens, or not, we cannot discover, but it is probable that there were.

The stalls of the monks would extend westward as far as the first of the ordinary piers in the nave, the stone screens extending down the nave as well as the chancel. Openings, marked D and E on the plan, were left for a thoroughfare across the chancel to the south aisle.

At c was a massive stone screen crossing the nave, and having a doorway in the middle, with a staircase. In Potter's plan (published in 1847) the remains of this are shown, and I saw them in 1854. A still more massive screen may be traced at Jervaulx Abbey, where there are some indications of this mode of dividing the church by stone screens. Clear remains of screens also exist between the nave-piers at Fountains and Buildwas, and between the eastern chapels at Dore. They furnish very important indications of the way in which the different classes who worshipped in a church of the Cistercian Order were accommodated. Thus the monks, who were bound to attend the whole of the services required by the rule of the church, would descend from their dormitory to the night services by the staircase in the north transept, marked A, and proceed by the opening, D, to the choir; and for the day services they would enter the church by the doorway, B, direct from the cloister. For the service of the Mass they would have ready access to the altars in the north transept and the adjacent aisle of the chancel, besides the principal altars, without being observed from any other part of the church. The lay brethren, who were illiterate men under monastic vows, but devoted to the out-door work of the establishment, occupied the buildings nearest to the north-western angle of the nave, and they would enter for their morning and evening service by the curiously splayed passage, marked I,

formed in that angle. The novices (if any were received) would enter by the same door; and both these classes are known to have had their regular places in the western part of the nave, to which they would pass under the arch, H, from which the screen was omitted. It will be observed that the south aisle is entirely shut off from the nave, the opening, G, having been fitted with a door. The opening, E, which was the only entrance from the choir to the south transept, would be easily controlled; so that practically the whole of the southern side of the church might be used, when necessary, by persons not belonging to the establishment without any interference with the monks or lay brothers.

Among those who would want to attend the services in the church would be the guests, who might be persons of distinction entertained by the Abbot, or travellers using the Abbey as the only place where they could be lodged for a night, or those who, as pilgrims, had made a special journey with the object of worshipping here. Any house built for their entertainment would be near the west end of the church, and the door marked J would most conveniently admit them to the south aisle. The door, K, in the south transept, might admit these or other persons less under the control of the monks. Tintern was always one of the poorest of monasteries, and would know little of the demands made on the hospitality or on the religious services of the richer abbeys, many of which had to provide a separate church, near to the abbey church, for the special use of pilgrims and tenants or neighbours. The great western door would be used only for the entrance of persons of distinction, or for occasions of ceremony, according to a practice which still prevails with such entrances.

A close examination of the buildings will render it clear that when the present church was undertaken, the other buildings had, as has been said, only recently been completed. Of necessity, the original church

would still be standing, or the monks could not carry on their services during the nineteen years that elapsed from the foundation of the new church till they celebrated their first Mass in the new choir. Its place would certainly be where indicated on the plan, and its size would be about as shown; for I have taken the existing church of Buildwas, which is of the usual dimensions of the early Cistercian churches, as a model. Now the new church, however uniform it may look, is clearly the result of different stages extending over many years, during which there was a marked progress in architectural taste. The first stage includes the chancel, *except its north-western angle*; the south transept; and a short length of the south side of the nave. The foundation was, however, put in for the remainder of the south side, for the west front, and probably also for the piers on the north side. Then the western part of the nave was completed, together with the north aisle and part of the north transept. Lastly, the north transept was completed, by degrees, on its northern and eastern sides.

The object of this procedure must, in my opinion, have been to admit of the old church being retained as long as possible, and only removed bit by bit, as accommodation had been provided in the new building. The evidence on which these conjectures are founded will presently appear. Meanwhile we will note that the nave is exceedingly short in relation to the rest of the building. Instead of the six bays which it contains, such churches have usually eight, ten, or twelve bays. The chief reason was probably want of means, or that it was felt to be large enough for so small a Monastery; but its site was fixed at the east end by the position of the adjoining buildings, and it could not have been extended westward without running into the rising ground, which makes it necessary to descend (contrary to the usual custom) on entering at the west doorway.

There are several clear indications of the progress of the work by the stages I have mentioned. I give them in detail because of their archæological interest.

1. When the church was begun it was still the fashion to make use of detached shafts in all the piers and internal angles. This practice is most conspicuous at Salisbury. Other well known examples are the choir and transepts of Westminster, and the eastern part of Durham. Owing to the weakness caused by that mode of construction many failures took place. Of this the crippled condition of Salisbury is a proof. Perhaps also the architects of that day grew tired of the fashion. Now in the south-eastern part of Tintern, including nearly all the chancel, the south transept, and part of the south side of the nave, detached shafts were used. They were used profusely in the great south window. Round each of the great piers of the chancel four such shafts were put. Some one has said they were of marble, and the use of Purbeck would be probable; but nothing remains to show this. They were forcibly torn away, and therefore may have been of value. But all the piers of the nave are constructed with solid mouldings instead of detached shafts; and about half way down the nave there is an abrupt change in the construction of the window-jambs, marking the commencement of the second stage in the work. The chief evidence to prove that the foundation of the west end is of the earlier date consists in the preparation made for detached shafts on the bases inside the great doorway. The shafts were never actually supplied, but an elaborate stop was put to the arch in order to get over the difficulty caused by the absence of a capital.

2. In the earlier work of the chancel, south transept, and the adjoining portion of the nave, the window-tracery is of a beautiful, early geometrical pattern, the cusps being formed in the characteristic manner; but the two windows nearest the west end of the south aisle, and the whole of those in the north aisle, are later and poorer in design. Also in the great west window, and still more in the great window of the north transept, there are indications of greater progress in the

design of the tracery; and in the latter there are cusps which are characteristic of the fourteenth and following centuries. Then, in the earlier work, the glazing was fixed outside the tracery, against a rebate, while in the later work the glazing was let into grooves in the centre of the mullions and tracery-bars.

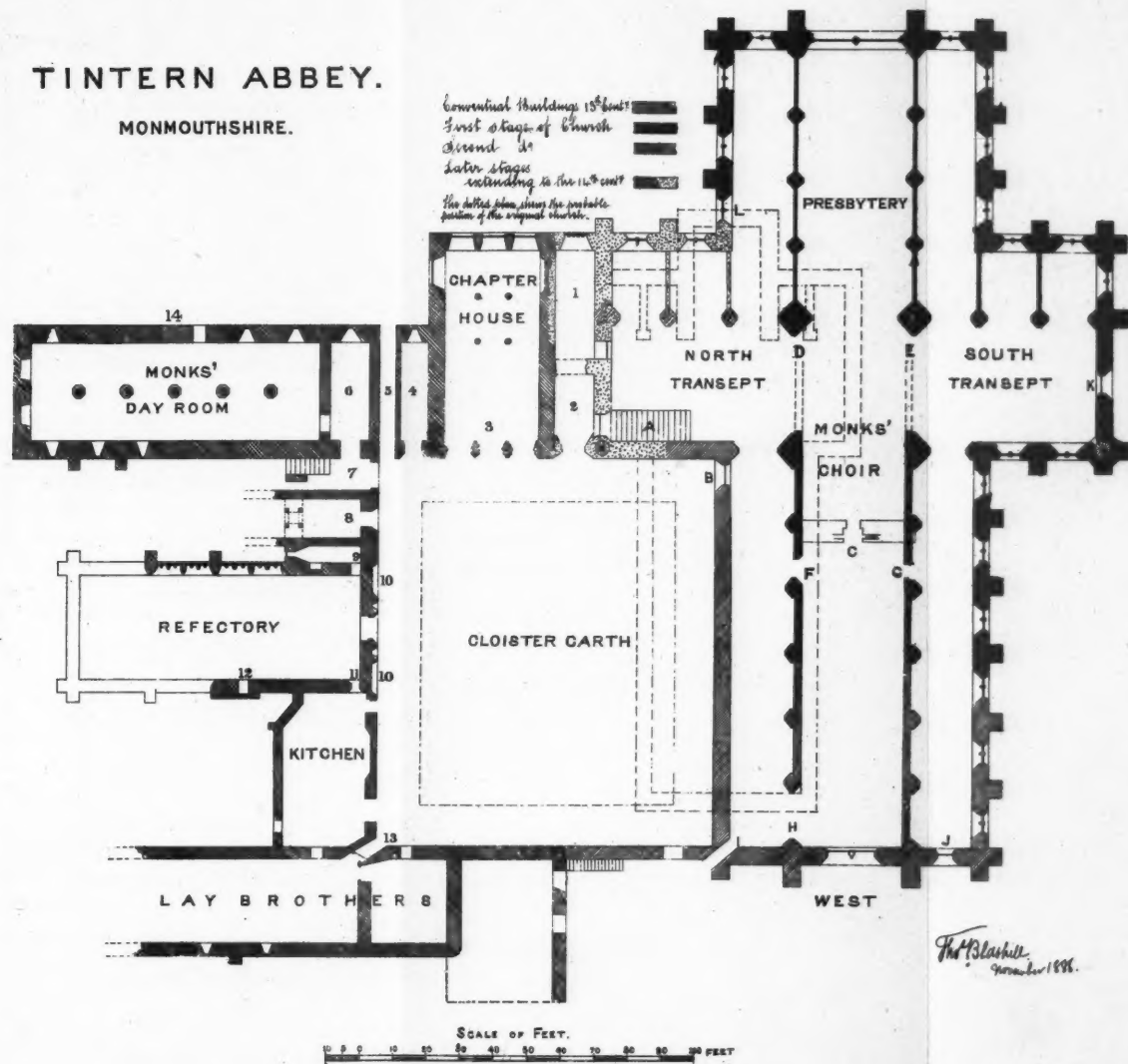
3. The most interesting part of the church is the north transept-aisle, for it was clearly built at a later time than the adjacent work in the chancel and transept, though in imitation of its general effect; while in matters not likely to be noticed, the architect followed the newer fashions of his day. Thus the two great piers have the four small detached shafts to match the old work; but in copying them he might naturally think that they ran *through* the stone bands that were put midway in their height. He therefore sunk holes through his bands, and ran his shafts through them. We can now see that in the older work the shafts were only let into the bands to a very slight extent. But the small mouldings on the stone screens in the newer work are of an independent design; and while the windows marked x, y, and z, resemble in general effect the windows of the older work, the mouldings round the inside of the jambs are of distinctly fourteenth century character.

4. The church was designed without the use of flying buttresses; but the builder of the north transept-aisle must have thought the vaulting would require that form of support. By careful inspection we may see the remains of two flying buttresses; but it is worth noting that in the ruins of the church, these, with their vaults, have fared no better than the work that was done without them.

The new church included a sacristy (marked 1), entered only from the north transept, and handsomely vaulted. In building it, a window that had existed on the south side of the chapter-house was blocked up. The communication between it and the adjacent room is modern.

TINTERN ABBEY.

MONMOUTHSHIRE.





This room, 2, had a perfectly plain barrel-vault, showing that its internal appearance was of no importance; but it has one of the most handsome doorways in the Abbey. Inside this doorway we see where the new work joins on to the older work in the chapter-house. There is always a narrow space of some kind between an abbey church and the chapter-house. Many guesses have been made as to its use. It is often a mere passage, or else manifestly a sacristy. Sometimes it was handsomely vaulted, and left open to the cloister, thus differing entirely from this case. Therefore, while we may conjecture that in some cases the treasury, parlour, cloister library, or mortuary, may have been so placed, it is certain that no one purpose could have been served by such different rooms; and there is not the least evidence in favour of any of the uses that have been suggested.

The chapter-house is entered by three arched openings, in the jambs of which detached shafts were very freely used. It is of the usual Cistercian form and dimensions. Originally it had, besides the east windows, a window on each side, near the east end; but that on the south side was blocked up when the present church and sacristy were built. It was very handsomely floored with tiles, which have only lately been discovered. They comprise many beautiful patterns of thirteenth century design; and the flooring was uncovered, and further investigated, specially in view of the visit of this Association.

The place next beyond the chapter-house, No. 4, had, like it, a handsome archway fitted with a door. It is very narrow, and I think there was a doorway at the opposite end, making it serve as a passage to the ground in which stood the infirmary.

The next place (5), now used as a passage, may or may not have been so used originally. It now leads to the same ground. One of these places may have been used as the parlour, where the monks, otherwise bound to silence, might go when business required one to speak

to another. But there is no sufficient evidence to prove this. Those who think the parlour must have been here may say that the apartment sometimes so called, and sometimes called the *auditorium*, cannot very well have been in any other place.

The infirmary, of which some remains probably exist in the rough part of the orchard, eastward of the cloister, was a detached building to which the monks retired when they were too old or too feeble to go through the severe discipline of the Monastery. They had their own chapel, and were allowed such comforts as were suitable to their condition.

The lobby, No. 6, led to what is commonly called "the day room of the monks". I believe that one of the recesses at the further end of the room had been a fireplace. In the earlier monasteries no fireplace was provided in this room. Sometimes the arches at the further end were open to the weather. In some cases fireplaces were added afterwards. Such rooms are always covered with rather low vaulting, so that they have been supposed to be cellarage; but they were very suitable for such indoor work as may have been performed by the monks in the intervals between their studies or devotions. A door on the eastern side led out to the *latrines*; and the stream of water which was always brought through this part of a monastery, ran in a capacious sewer beneath them.

The staircase marked 7 led to the dormitory, which extended over the day-room, and probably as far as the chapter-house, which would have the library and *scriptorium* above it, extending as far as the north transept; the great window in which was very ingeniously made blank as to its lower part, so as to admit of this high building coming against it.

At the top of the dormitory-staircase was a separate room, with a small cell opening from it. This was probably the lodging of the Prior. In the fifteenth century an additional story was placed over this room, and the stairs continued by another flight.

The room 8 is handsomely vaulted, and was plastered; as, indeed, was the church and all the more important parts of the Monastery. By a very ingenious arrangement a fireplace was provided in the centre of the room, and had arches round it, which supported the chimney. This is called the kitchen by Mr. Edmund Sharpe; but it appears to have been the *calefactory*, where the monks might warm themselves.

The refectory is of handsome design, exhibiting in the remains of its windows an instance of the profuse use of the detached shafts, which contribute to the proof of the earlier date of the monastic buildings. The windows had their upper openings pierced out of solid stonework, producing what is called "plate-tracery", a mode that had almost disappeared when the *nova ecclesia* was built.

The archway, 12, often mistaken for the pulpit, was only the opening that led to the pulpit-stairs. The young monk who read at meals was placed well above the heads of the monks, who sat on forms placed against the walls, with narrow tables before them.

Outside the entrance to the refectory were the stone troughs (10) in which the monks washed their hands; and deeply recessed arches, now nearly destroyed, gave a fine effect to this lavatory. An opening through the wall of the refectory would enable the monk who served to wash without going out into the cloister.

The small room, 9, entered from the refectory, would be suitable for the storage of articles used at meals. The arched opening communicating with the kitchen is the hatch (11) through which the portions for each monk were passed; and close to it is a panel sunk in the wall, to contain a movable flap that was let down to hold the dishes.

The kitchen comes next; but very little of interest remains in it except the indication of a handsome doorway, to match the others in the cloister.

The range of building where the *conversi*, or lay brothers, were lodged, extending along the west side of

the cloister-garth, consisted of a long apartment adjoining the kitchen, and very similar to the monks' day-room. It was entered by a curiously skewed passage (13) like that which exists at the north-west corner of the church. South of this is a smaller room, and then there is what seems to have been a separate house. We may reasonably conjecture that the Abbot was lodged in this house, although it seems small for such a purpose; but the Abbot of Tintern was of very little account. A staircase from the upper story of the lay brothers' building passed behind this house, and led down, under a pent-roof, towards the doorway in the north-west corner of the nave. We may note that this is the place where one who had to exercise control over the Monastery and its surroundings could best be placed.

The arcades that once surrounded the cloister-garth have been destroyed, not one example remaining in any English Cistercian house; but many fragments of them exist amongst the ruins, particularly of a new portion that was begun late in the fifteenth century, and which extended from the entrance to the nave, marked B, as far as the chapter-house. This was, no doubt, the work alluded to in the will of William Herbert, Earl of Pembroke, who was beheaded by the Lancastrians in 1649, leaving one hundred tons of stone "to make the cloyster at Tynterne".

In this description of the Abbey I have dealt with the architectural features only. There are slight remains of sculptured figures, and the patterns of floor-tiles are numerous. Sculpture was forbidden in the early days of the Cistercians; but when Tintern was built, the rule had been relaxed. The architectural carvings, such as the foliage in the capitals and bosses, is extremely beautiful, chiefly of thirteenth century design, but showing a change to the natural foliage of the fourteenth century in many of the bosses of the higher roofs.

THOMAS BLASHILL, F.R.I.B.A.

RHIWAEDOG, YNYS MAEN GWYN, DOLAU GWYN, AND NANNAU.

A MARRIAGE COVENANT OF THE SEVENTEENTH CENTURY.

AT a distance of about three miles from Towyn, and two from Ynys Maengwyn, on a knoll on the right bank of the pretty little stream, marked in the Ordnance Map as Afon Melindre, which runs from the waterfall of Dolgoch down a portion of the valley leading to the slate-quarries of Aber Gwynolwyn, and the Tal y Llyn Lake, noted for its picturesque beauty, its secluded little grey church, and its trout-fishing, the pedestrian's attention is attracted by an old three-gabled house of somewhat forlorn and even desolate appearance, standing by what may pass as an apology for a garden, with here and there a few scattered and stunted trees. A short, neglected road leads to the house from the lane that winds up the valley, with fields in the background, separated by low, antique stone walls.

The place, though still inhabited, and having the surroundings and appurtenances of a farm, yet bears on the face of it a sombre and somewhat melancholy look of neglect, bespeaking on the whole an appearance of having seen better days; made only the more conspicuous by the shining on it, as if in contrast to its present condition, of a bright and cheerful sun. With all this its aspect is that of a house that bears its sorrows with dignity; and thus it draws to itself the respect and sympathy of the traveller, who soon begins to suspect its real character to be that of an ancient mansion of some departed family of the Welsh gentry; and if he be a lover of old times and old histories, and the relics that are left of them, he will desire to make further investigation, with the view to ascertain whether his first impressions will not be borne out by a peep

into the interior. There he will find the decorations, like the architectural design outside, Jacobæan; the walls and ceilings of the rooms frescoed with armorial bearings; and the sleeping arrangements in the highest story, under a roof supported by enormous tie-beams, not a little resembling those described in the poem of Iolo Goch on Glendower's mansion at Sycharth, for the repose of bards when his guests.

The name of this venerable mansion is Dolau Gwyn, a term that may be Englished as "the bright meadows". From the subjoined document we learn that it was built shortly before 1620, when it is described as "The New House"; and we know from other sources that it was long the abode of a junior branch of the family of Ynys Maengwyn, and by that connection, as well as by intermarriage with other illustrious houses, held high consideration in the county.

Lewis Gwyn, the principal subject of the subjoined document, was a *cadet* of the ancient stock of Ynys Maengwyn, descended from the renowned Osborn Fitzgerald, or Osbwrn Wyddel ("Osborn the Irishman", as the Welsh called him), albeit a son of an Earl of Decies and Desmond,¹ and a scion of the noble stock of the Geraldines, descended from Gerald Fitz-Walter de Windsor, Constable of Pembroke Castle, living in 1108, whose son Maurice, by his wife Nesta, daughter of Rhys ab Tudor, Prince of South Wales, laid the foundation of the greatness of his house in Ireland by his prowess in the expedition of Richard Strongbow for the conquest of that country, from South Wales, under Henry II. In his own country Osborn had met with a mishap; that is to say, he had slain, in a personal encounter, another Irish Earl,² and finding for once "discretion to be the better part of valour", had sought refuge in Wales until the storm raised by this escapade should have blown over.

¹ John Fitz-Thomas, grantee of Decies and Desmond in 1229, according to Sir William Betham.

² "Of Clovargin". *Tai Croesion MS.*

According to a traditional account his first Norman ancestor was the son or grandson of an Italian named Other, a descendant of the Gherardini, ancient lords of Tuscany, whom a similar piece of ill luck had driven from his native land into England in the time of St. Edward the Confessor, and who enjoyed large possessions in five of the southern counties.

In the Tai Croesion MS. his coming into Wales is fixed in the year 1200; but it can scarcely have been so early, if it be true, as there also stated, that he married Agatha, daughter of the King of Castile, and niece of Edward I, who made him Steward of North Wales. The date is fixed by Robert Vaughan, the antiquary of Hengwrt, as 1237; but later by the late W. W. E. Wynne, Esq., of Peniarth, who published in this Journal a curious account of the family, from a MS. at Mostyn,¹ with which is incorporated a shorter one, in the Peniarth Library, from the pen of the antiquary himself. Here we are told the story, which has historical probability in its favour, that Osborn brought with him one hundred men, well mounted on grey horses, and that he offered his services to Prince Llewelyn the Great,² who accepted them, and gave him in marriage his ward, the heiress of Cors y Gedol, by whom he had two sons, Einion and Cynwric; of whom the former had four sons, Grono Llwyd, Heilin, Cynwric, and Llewelyn Goch.

Grono and Heilin had lands which still bear their names, "Cae Grono Llwyd", and "Cors Heilyn", and are now part of the demesne of Cors y Gedol. To Cynwric, Osborn gave Cors y Gedol, besides his share of his father's inheritance. His son and successor, Llewelyn ap Cynwric, enjoyed both. By his marriage

¹ *Arch. Camb.*, 1875, p. 1. See also Williams' *Eminent Welshmen*, s. v.

² In R. Vaughan's *Pedigrees*, p. 1137; but in a later hand is a statement, in Welsh, that he came over with Gruffydd ab Ednyved Vychan, when the latter had been forgiven by Llewelyn for the indignity offered by him to his Princess Joan, the daughter of John King of England.

with Nest, daughter and heiress of Gruffydd ab Adda of Dol Goch and Ynys Maen Gwyn (sixth in descent, in the direct male line, from Gwaethvoed, lord of Cardigan), who was Rhaglot of Estimaner in 3 and 7 Edward III, and whose tomb is still to be seen in Towyn Church, he added Ynys y Maengwyn and other large possessions to his own inheritance; and among them, doubtless, that of Dolau Gwyn.

From this time forward the family appears in history as one of the first consequence in North Wales. Gruffydd, the son of Llewelyn, is described as "a firm adherent of the House of Lancaster, and one of the defenders of Harlech Castle under his valiant cousin, David ab Ieuan ab Einion of Cryniarth in Edernion." His wife was Eva, daughter of Madog ab Elisau of Cryniarth, son of Iorwerth, lord of Llangar, third son of Owain Brogyntyn. Her brother, Llewelyn ab Madoc ab Elisau (of whom she was also a coheiress), was Bishop of St. Asaph from 1357 to 1375.¹ Their son Einion married Tanglwst, a daughter of the noble house of Gogerddan² (another branch from Gwaethvoed), from whose time is to be dated the first great division of this vast territorial dominion.

Einion had three sons, Gruffydd, Ieuan, and Iorwerth, and two daughters, one of whom, Mali, became the wife of Howel Selyf of Nannau, the ill fated hero of "the Blasted Oak", and ancestor of all the Nanneys. "The offspring and posterity of these brethren", says the antiquary, "did so multiply that from that time they were called "Tylwyth Einion" (the Einion family).

Gruffydd, the eldest son, had Cors y Gedol; Iorwerth, the third, had Ynys Maen Gwyn; and

Ieuan ab Einion, living in 1427, had three sons³ and two daughters by his wife Angharad, daughter and heiress of Davydd ab y Gwion Llwyd of Hendwr, or

¹ See *Hist. Powys Fadog*, vol. v, p. 111.

² Her father was Rhydderch ab Ieuan Lloyd, Esq., of Park Rhydderch, in Glyn Aeron. *Lewis Dwnn*, i, pp. 15, 44.

³ Six sons are assigned to him by Guto 'r Glyn.

David of Hendwr. He inherited and resided at Cryniarth (now a modern farmhouse, visited by the Association at the Bala Meeting in 1884), and was ancestor of the Lewyses of Pengwern, in Ffestiniog; of the Vaughans of Vron Heulog, in Llanvair Talhaiarn; of the Wynns of Llwyn, in Llanrhaiadr in Ceinmeirch; and of the Wynnes of Peniarth. A poem addressed to him by Guto'r Glyn is extant, translations of which by the Rev. Walter Davies (*Gwallter Mechain*) and the Rev. John Jones (*Tegid*) are preserved at Peniarth; and on this account, as also for its historical value, we will take this occasion of presenting it here, together with a translation, which, although not precisely identical in form with those of the above illustrious writers, will be understood to have followed them in substance throughout, except where specified in the notes. From frequent transcription, the text is often so obscure that even they sometimes have differed in the rendering; and "who shall decide when doctors disagree?"

CYWYDD I IEUAN AP EINION AP GRUFFYDD O'R CRYNIARTH.

"Y gwr da o gywirdeb,
A folwn ni o flaen neb,
Un o'r Saint yr Ynys hon,
Enw Hwn Ieuan ap Einion.
O ferch Rydderch rieddawg,
Y cad y rhyw a'n ceidw rhawg.
O fiodau'r deau, a'i dawn,
Ac o Wynedd, ac Einiawn.
O ryw Indeg, a'r Hendwr,
Oedd uwch neu gyfuwch â'i gwr.
Beuno Lwyd, o Ben y Lan,
Bywyd i bawb yw Ieuan.
Oen tangnefedd a heddwch,
A llew traws i eilliau trwch.
Os oen Duw a Sand Ieuan,
Dau o'r Ieirll nid aent â'i ran.
Nid â'r gwr â da'r gwirion,
Nis gâd yr Angharad hon.
Bu ladrad heb lywodraeth,
Bu drais,—dros y byd yr aeth,
Ieuan oedd darian dir,
Ag Ieuan a fu gywir.
Ieuan a ffoes yn y fydd,

A'i lu dof drwy alw Dafydd,
 Y modd y ffoes llu Moesen
 O'r ffrwd rhag gwŷr Pharo hen
 Pan brofes Moeses y môr,
 Treiai ymaith mal trimor;
 Ag yno llu'r paganiaid
 Aeth i'r llif,—ni ddaeth o'r llaid.
 Un ffyrf â gwerin Pharo,
 Y gyrr ffeils y gywir i ffo,
 Lladrad gorwlad ag erlyn
 Yw llif Nôe a'r llefain ynn:
 Gwr a gafas yn rasol
 Blaen trai, a'i blant ar ei ol;
 Aeth Ieuan i'r làn a'i lu,
 Aeth eraill i'w merthyru.
 Moroedd, o bechod marwol,
 A foddai rai ar ei ol.
 Yn Nasreth, llwyth hen Israel,
 Ei blant ef yw'r blanel hael.
 Meistr Rydderch, yn annerch Nêr,
 Yw meistr yr holl rymuster;
 Ar ol yr ysgol yr âf,
 O lin hwn, i'w alw'n hynaf.
 Dafydd a phair onwydd Ffrainge,
 Dewi'r Barwniaid ifaingc;
 Pleidiwr a holwr yw hwn,
 Pleidiwr gwiw, paladr Gŵn;
 Rhys ymlaen ynys Nannau,
 Gruffydd, oes i gorph y ddau.
 Adar ym ŷnt, o dai'r medd,
 Llŵch gwin holl achau Gwynedd;
 A dau frawd ieuaf ar ol,
 O lin enwog olynol
 Y Saint yw Thomas a Sion,
 A geidw Gwynedd, goed gwynion,
 Chwe-mab uchel a chryfwyr,¹
 Ag wyth rhwng merched a gwŷr.
 Wythnyn teg aeth yn un tŷ,
 A Noe hên un o hynny;
 Wyth y sydd gyweithas iawn,
 Wyth enaid tylwyth Einiawn.
 Angylion Duw yng glan dwr,
 A thrin-deirw llwyth yr Hendwr.
 Llu'r Cryniarth, ym Muarth medd,
 Llanwant bob lle o Wynedd.
 Llwyn imp fal y berllan ynt,

¹ I have ventured to restore this line from conjecture, from "*ucho a yrnwyr*", which is clearly corrupt.

Llin o hên Edwin ydynt;
 Ofer yw ffyrfer a ffawd,
 Heb ryw Ieuan a'i briawd.
 A dyro, Dduw, oed i'r ddan,
 A'u plant, a'u heppil hwyntau,
 I gadw hynny o giwdawd,
 I'w tuedd fry, hyd Dydd Frawd."

TRANSLATION.

The Gentleman of truth and honour,
 Whom we praise above any one,
 One of the Saints of this Island,
 His name is Ieuan, son of Einion.
 From the daughter of the noble Rhydderch
 Was gained the race that will henceforth preserve us;
 From the flower and the genius of the South,
 And from Gwynedd, even from Einion;
 Of the race of the Indeg¹ of Hendwr,
 As high or higher than her spouse.
 A Blessed Beuno, at the top of the bank,²
 Is Ieuan, the life of us all;
 A lamb for peace and repose,
 Yet a lion in fury to fell the froward,
 Albeit a lamb of God and of St. John,³
 Not two of the Earls could carry off his share.
 He is not the man to despoil the simple,
 Nor would his Angharad allow it.
 There has been plundering, and no government;
 Wrongdoing,—it has overspread the world.
 Then Ieuan was the shield of his country,
 And upright and true has been Ieuan.
 In the faith⁴ did Ieuan flee,
 With his disciplined force, by calling in David,
 As fled the host of Moses
 From the flood before Pharaoh's men of old.
 When Moses essayed the sea
 It ebbed away with threefold speed,
 And then the host of the heathen

¹ According to Welsh mythology, a lovely lady of King Arthur's court. See *Eminent Welshmen*, s. v.

² Cryniarth, on the height above Hendwr, on the bank of the Dee, where an entrenchment is still visible to mark the site. Many vitrified stones, taken from a *vallum* recently destroyed, are placed in a wall behind it.

³ St. John would be Ieuan's name-Saint, and therefore his patron.

⁴ This expression is obscure. The bard would seem to have regarded the civil as, in a sense, a religious war; perhaps from the saintly virtues of King Henry VI, whose cause he espoused.

Entered the flood, but escaped not the mire.
 Even so, as with Pharaoh's followers,
 Do the false drive the faithful away.
 The raid and pursnit o'er the border
 To us are Noah's flood and its cry.
 By grace was Ieuan the man to gain
 The ebb's edge, and his children behind him.
 To the shore came Ieuan and his host,
 To their martyrdom went the others;
 But seas, for their deadly sin,
 Drowned some of those behind him,
 As Nazareth of the ancient Tribe of Israel,
 Of his children is he the benign planet.¹
 Master Richard, who calls upon the Lord,
 Is the master of all power.²
 Up the ladder will I go
 To call him the eldest of his line.
 David makes ready spear-staves for France;
 The Saint David of all young barons.
 A pleader and advocate he,
 The noble pleader of the stem of Gïwn.
 Rhys, in the foreground of Nannau;
 Gruffydd, long life to the twain!
 "Birds of the Bright Lake" are they to me.³
 Of all the tribes of Gwynedd, from the Mansion of the Mead,
 And the two youngest brothers after them,
 Of their famous line in succession,
 Are the Saints, Thomas and John,
 That shall preserve Gwynedd, a forest of blessed ones.

¹ Both Gwallter Mechain and Tegid were puzzled by this couplet, which, as it stands, has neither sense nor metre. For "Yn Nasreth, llwyth hên", the former proposed to read "A th'rawsai llwyth yr", but apparently without authority. Connecting the line with the foregoing, G. M. translated it, "And they (the seas) smote the host of Israel. His sons are the generous planet". And Tegid, "They struck at the tribe of Israel; His sons acted under the influence of a benign planet". My version would require "Mal N." or "Oedd N." But the bard, perhaps, wrote "Moesen": "As Moses was, of the tribe of Israel, so Ieuan is, of his children, the benign planet."

² This couplet is omitted by G. M. and Tegid, and the omission has led them into error in supposing that the bard has named but five sons, whereas the eldest and sixth was Richard, and apparently a priest.

³ These birds belong to the mythological region of Welsh romance, and are said to have punctually, and to the letter, done the bidding of their master, Drudwas, for whose tragical end, in consequence, see *Eminent Welshmen*, s. v. They are mentioned in the *Dream of Rhonabwy*, and by L. Glyn Cothi in his *Elegy on Gwervyl Hael*, D. v, iv, p. 379, first ed.; also in a triplet ascribed to Llywarch Hen.

Six tall sons, six strong men,
And eight between sons and daughters.
Eight persons came in one house,
And one, the old Noah, from the same :
Eight who are a just society,
Eight souls are the Einion family.
Angels of God on the water's brink,
And bulls of battle of the Tribe of Hendwr.
The host of Cryniarth, in Meiarth flowing with mead,
Shall fill every spot in Gwynedd.
A grove engrafted are they, like the orchard ;
They are the line of the old Edwin.
Vain are substance and fortune
Without the race of Ieuan and his spouse.
And give Thou, O God, long life to the pair,
And to their children and their offspring too,
So as to preserve this selfsame clan
For the land above until the day of doom.

There is at Peniarth an interesting letter, dated from Manavon, July 5th, 1836, addressed to the late Mr. Wynne by the Rev. Walter Davies, in which he says that "the troubles alluded to by the bard were about the commencement of the civil wars between the rival houses of York and Lancaster ; that Ieuan was a Lancastrian, and found it necessary to abscond for a time, when his son Davydd took care of his affairs. At that time Ithel ab Iorwerth ab Einion, brother's son to Ieuan ab Einion, was constituted Sheriff of Merionethshire, through the interest of the York party, then rampant. Davydd ab Ieuan ab Einion (afterwards Governor of Harlech Castle), a spirit ripe for any enterprise, not relishing this favouritism, as he considered it, met his cousin, the Sheriff, at Llandrillo Fair, and sent him to the shades by one thrust of his glaivemore. In consequence of this breach of the peace, the annual fair at Llandrillo was put down by authority ; and so Trillo remained without a fair for one hundred and eighty years, when its charter was renewed on the application of Morys Wynne of Crogen, Esq. It is probable that, after this homicide, Davydd absconded, and bore arms in France under John Duke of Bedford ; and after his return, sticking to the same party, he accepted the constablenesship of Harlech Castle."

It is to this disgraceful act that allusion is made in the famous story of the four cousins, who meeting one day together, vied with each other in recounting the deeds of valour, as they conceived, which by their good swords they had wrought. The first was Gruffydd Vychan ab Gruffydd ab Einion of Cors y Gedol; the second, Davydd ab Jenkyn ab Davydd ab Y Crach of Nant Conwy, whose son married the heiress of Wern Vawr, in Llein; the third, Davydd ab Ieuan, whose exploit has now been told; and the fourth, Rheinallt ab Gruffydd ab Bleddyn of the Tower, whose feud with the burgesses of Chester is celebrated by Lewis Glyn Cothi. Said the second, "Lo, here the dagger with which I slew the Red Judge on the bench at Denbigh." The third said, "See here the sword with which I slew the Sheriff of Meirionydd at Llandrillo." Said the fourth, "Behold the sword with which I killed the Mayor of Chester when he came with his men to burn my house." Then it was demanded of Gruffydd what achievement he had to boast of, and this was his memorable reply, "Here is my sword, with which, if I had drawn it in dishonour, I might have equalled the best of you; and that will I do yet on the spot and at the time that shall call for it."

Davydd ab Ieuan ab Einion had a younger brother, Griffith, who married Sabel or Sibyl (the Welsh form of Isabel), daughter of Ieuan ab Adda of Pengwern, in Nantheudwy, ancestor of the Mostyn family. In the copy of the above poem by Robert Vaughan, the Hen-gwrt antiquary, a marginal annotation in Welsh partly explains, from this circumstance, the obscure line, "To their martyrdom went the others", on the hypothesis that "the others" were Ieuan Vychan and his brothers, sons of Ieuan ab Adda, and grandsons of Ieuan ab Einion; and that their conduct was the occasion for the composition by Gutto'r Glyn of his poem entitled *Cywydd Cymod* (Ode of Reconciliation), and addressed to Ieuan Vychan.¹ It may be so; but certain it is

¹ A passage of arms, in the shape of two satirical poems on the

that no warrant for it is afforded by the internal evidence of the poem, which merely refers vaguely to some wrong done by the bard himself to Ieuan Vychan, which he confesses absolutely to be true, and for which he entreats his forgiveness, enhancing his chances of success by delicate flattery of Ieuan's accomplishments both as a bard and as a soldier.

Nor can it be readily conceded that the interpretation of this and other parts of the poem here translated is so entirely figurative as Mr. Walter Davies (*pace tanti viri*) has by the very exuberance, possibly, of his genius been led to imagine. Surely the comparisons with Noah's flood and the passage of the Red Sea must, it may be thought, have had a more substantial foundation in fact than was to be furnished merely by the general course of events. Some such circumstance as, for instance, a narrow escape from an enemy during the passage of a military force over the Traeth Mawr or Cors Vochno, or a morass in the mountains, or the estuary of a river, in the transit of which the one party may have been met or waylaid by the other, would rather appear to be referred to in the metaphorical language affected by the Welsh bards of that age, who, with all their pretence to prophecy, were unable to foresee how vastly their failure to delineate circumstances as they were, must detract from the value of their poetry in the view of posterity. It is, however, to be borne in mind that as poets they were not bound to be historians, and that in writing for their contemporaries they were content if their allusions were intelligible to the objects of their praise or of their satire, and dreamt not of posthumous fame.

We must now revert to the branch of the family in which we are more immediately interested, that, namely, of Iorwerth, the third son of Einion, who, by the same disposition of the vast territory of his ancestors, which made Cors y Gedol the inheritance of his eldest brother

subject of a coracle, one by Ieuan Vychan, the other by Maredydd ap Rhys, is extant in the Hengwrt Library at Peniarth.

Gruffydd, and Cryniarth that of his second brother, Ieuan, made him also the "unlimited owner, in fee simple", of Ynys Maengwyn, which then comprised also the lands of Dolau Gwyn. We say the lands, because we do not know, although it would seem not improbable, that a house previously existed on the site of the present one.

From him the Gwyns of Ynys y Maen Gwyn were descended. His name does not appear among the defenders of Harlech Castle, probably because he did not survive to the time of the siege. The few notices of him are that he was "farmer" or lessee of the Crown revenues in the vill of Towyn, and held the office of Rhaglot of the comot of Estimaner in 1415; also that of Woodward of that comot, in 1425, for two years only, after which we hear no more of him. His wife was Gwenllian, daughter of Cynwric ab Robert of Northop, descended from Ednowain Bendew, and relict of James Eyton, lord of Eyton (in the manor of Abynbury, co. Flint), tenth in descent from Elidyr, second son of Rhys Sais, descended from Tudor Trevor. (See *Hist. Powys Fadog*, ii, p. 158.) By him she was the mother of John Eyton Hên, who was Steward of the Lordship of Bromfield in 1477, and married to Gwenllian, daughter and coheiress of Einion ab Ithel of Rhiwaedog, Esquire of the Body to John of Gaunt, in 1395, and High Sheriff of Merionethshire for life. The connection is well accounted for by the fact that he was the half-brother of Gwenllian's son by her second husband, Jenkyn ab Iorwerth of Ynys y Maengwyn. He also was farmer, by lease under the Crown, of the Mills of Keving (Cefn?) and Caethle, and the Ferry of Aberdovey, which doubtless at that time supplied the readiest means of transit between Merionethshire and Cardiganshire, and must have been to him a considerable source of income.

Jenkyn appears as the third in command of Harlech Castle on its surrender to the Yorkists in 1468, which event he is said to have survived for at least twenty-

six years. His marriage gives the first intimation of a connection between his family and that of Nannau, his wife being Elin, or Elliw, a daughter of Gruffydd Derwas of Cemaes, second son of Meurig Llwyd of Nannau.

Of his son, Howel ab Jenkyn, we know only that he died of the plague in 1494, and that he married Mary, daughter of Sir Roger Kynaston of Hordley, Sheriff of Salop in 1462, who succeeded Davydd ab Ieuan ab Einion as Constable of Harlech Castle. Sir Roger is said to have slain Lord Audley (whose arms he assumed) at the battle of Bloreheath, and the Earl of Warwick at that of Barnet, having been present also at Danesmore, after which, it would appear from Gutto'r Glyn's poem in his honour, he was knighted by Edward IV.

Howel ab Jenkyn left an elder son, Humphrey, whose wife was Anne or Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard Herbert of Montgomery, and who died in 1545. According to the curious illuminated pedigree of John Lloyd of Rhiwaedog, bearing the date of 1614, by John Cain of Oswestry (now the property of R. J. Lloyd Price, Esq., of Rhiwlas), Howel had another son, named Hugh; but whether by the same mother as Humphrey does not appear, as the interlinear space containing the notice of her has by some one been cut clean out of the pedigree. This Hugh is there stated to have had a son named Thomas ab Hugh, Esq., who by his wife, "Tangloyd, daughter of Thomas ab David, gent., descended (*sic*) from Ednowen ab Bradwen", had a daughter, Jane, married to John Lloyd of Ceiswyn, Esq., who could have been no other than Sir John Lloyd, stated in the *History of Powys Fadog* (ii, p. 391) to have been raised to the dignity of Serjeant-at-Law in December 1623, and knighted on the 10th January following. Unfortunately the marriage of Sir John Lloyd does not appear in the *History*. The pedigree states that he married "Jane, daughter to Thomas ab Hugh, Esq.," whose daughter Margaret was the wife of John Lloyd of Rhiwaedog. But under the notice are written in very small letters, and in a later hand, the

words "a lie"; a statement which is confirmed by Robert Vaughan, the antiquary (Hengwrt MS. 96), in his pedigree of the family, which gives the name of a different person from his wife as the mother of Thomas ab Hugh, and other illegitimate issue.

The pedigree is on fine vellum, about 9 ft. by 2. Commencing from Rhodri Mawr as the principal line, it gives, in colours, the coat of every line of descent derived from each maternal ancestor in succession, ranged along the top of the parchment, with some few, where necessary, in the middle. Having disappeared for some years, after long lying neglected in a box of loose papers, by a happy accident it has lately been discovered in London, in separate sheets; and has now been handsomely mounted on rollers, and placed in a strong tin case for its future security.

Humphrey ab Howel had two daughters,—Jane, married to Gruffydd Nannau of Nannau, and Elizabeth to Morgan ab Thomas of Crogen; and two sons. From the eldest, John Wyn, the Gwyns of Ynys Maengwyn took their surname. The second was Lewis Gwyn, who inherited Dolau Gwyn from his father, and whose first marriage with Jane, daughter of Hugh Nannau, and relict of Elisau, son of William Lloyd of Rhiwaedog, gave the occasion for the following document. By her he had a daughter and heiress, Jane (or Ann), wife of Gruffydd Nannau, second son of Gruffydd Nannau of Nannau, who carried the estate of Dolau Gwyn to her husband and his descendants, in whose possession it remained until sold by the last Sir Robert Vaughan. It afterwards passed, by purchase, to its present owner, John Silvester, Esq.

Elisau Lloyd of Rhiwaedog, the eldest son of William Lloyd by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Owain Vaughan of Llwydiarth, Esq., died childless, and was succeeded at Rhiwaedog by his next brother, John Lloyd of Rhiwaedog, who married, in 1614, Margaret, daughter of John Lloyd, Esq., of Ceiswyn, in the township of Aber Lleveni, and parish of Mallwyd, who

was made Serjeant-at-Law in December 1623, and knighted on the 10th of January following. Sir John is named by the antiquary, Robert Vaughan, as the person deputed by some gentlemen of South Wales to examine the papers containing their arguments to the effect that Cadell, and not Anarawd, was the eldest son of Rhodri Mawr, and therefore King of all Wales, and paramount over his brethren; his answer whereto is the chief subject of his celebrated work entitled *British Antiquities Revived*.

John Lloyd also died without issue in 1646, and the estates were inherited by Rowland, the third brother, whose eldest son, John, having died without issue, they passed to the second son, Lewys Lloyd of Rhiwaedog, who built the present house, as appears from his initial, with that of his second wife, Sidney Thelwall of Plas y Ward, on an oblong stone let into the wall over the front door.

The object of the following deed is to secure to Lewys and Jane the payment by John Lloyd of an annuity of £85 in lieu of her previous jointure (curiously spelt "ioynctuer"); and after the decease of Lewis to secure to Jane "the newe house of the said Lewis Gwyn in the p'rish of Towyn, called y Dole Gwyn." It is noteworthy that the names of some of the signatories to the deed are not to be found in the pedigrees of the respective families.

"Articles of Agreement indented concluded and signed upon at the Towne of Bala the sixth day of Aprill 1620 between Lewis Gwynne Esqr and John Gw'ne Esqr of thonpty (the one party) And John Lloyd of Rhiwaedog Esqr of thother party touching all suts controu'sies and demandes what-soeu' between the said parties.

"Ffirst it is concluded and agreed That the said Lewis Gwynn and Jane his wief shall at the request costs and chardges of the said John Lloyd esqr convey yeald up syrender and release unto the said John Lloyd all her estate right tytle Ioinctuer and dower which the said Lewis and Jane in the right of the said Jane have or ought to have in and to all the messuages landes and tenem'ts whereof Ellisa ap William Lloyd late husband of the said Jane died seised or was seised by sure meanes

in lawe as by the Counsaill of the said John Lloyd shalbe devised discharged of all leases suits and incombrances whatsoev' had made or don by them or either of them.

"Secondly it is agreed and concluded That the said John Lloyd shall upon the request costes and chardges of the said Lewis Gwynne and Jane his wief or either of them by such meanes in lawe (as by the Counsaill of the said Lewis Gwynn or Jane or either of them shalbe devised) graunte one anuyty or anual rent of fourscore and fyve poundes of Lawfull money of England unto the said Lewis Gwynn & Jane his wief during the lief of the said Jane And after the decease of the said Lewis Gwynn to the said Jane for and during her lief in lewe and steed of the ioynctuer of the said Jan[e] payable yearly at the newe howse of the said Lewis Gwynn in the p'rish of Towyn called y Dole Gwyn at the sev[er]all feasts of St. Philipp and Jacobb the Appostles and St. Michael tharchangell by eaven and equall porcions with a clawse for the payment of fyve poundes of lawfull mony of England nomine penaē for any defaulte that shalbe made of any of the said yearly paym'ts w'thin fower and twenty daies next after any of the said feasts. And if the said rent or anuity the said fyve poundes nomine penaē shalbe Behind or vnpaid by the space of forty daies then next after That then from thensforth the said Lewis Gwynn and Jane during the lief of the said Jane And after the decease of the said Lewis Gwynn the said Jane during her lief shall and may enter into have hold occupy and enjoy the severall messuages landes and tenements called Ceven Em'ch Gwerne yr Ewig, Trowsnant, Tuthin ddol ddyddgi, Aber y dd[w]yravon, y ddol Wen, Tythin Nant yr helme, Tythin ddolveirch, Tythin y Llayduy, Tythin yr allt Rygog, Tythin William Daud ap Gwylim, Havod y fenn, Tuthin y llwyn, Havod Vawer, Tuthin Doley, Kletur, Tv John Daud Goch, Mayes y banadl, Glan haves, Tire mab Eignon Sais, y tir miriog, y drill poeth, and Tire y march gwin and all other the Landes and Tenem'ts fermly assuered nominated or lymited by the said Elissa ap William Lloyd to the said Jane and to her vse for and in the name of her ioynctuer And the said John Lloyd and his heires at the reasonable request costs & chardges in the Lawe of the said Lewis Gwynn and Jane his wief or either of them after such second defaulte of payment shall and will confirme convey and assuer unto the said Jane for and during her lief all the said ioynctuer landes and tenem'ts by such meanes on lawe as by her Counsaill shalbe Devised or required cleerly Discharged from all incombraunces Don or occasioned by the said John Lloyd (saving and excepting all such) Leases w'ch shalbe then

in being Whervpon the greatest rent shalbe reserved that hath at any time thenbefore ben payed or reserved for or vpon the same.

"And it is lastly agreed and concluded that all suits and accom'ns [nowe ?] depending between the said parties shall sercesse and be by them no further prosecuted. In wittnesse wherof the said p'ties have herevnto interchangeably putt their hands and seles the day and yeare first above written.

"Lewis gwyn.

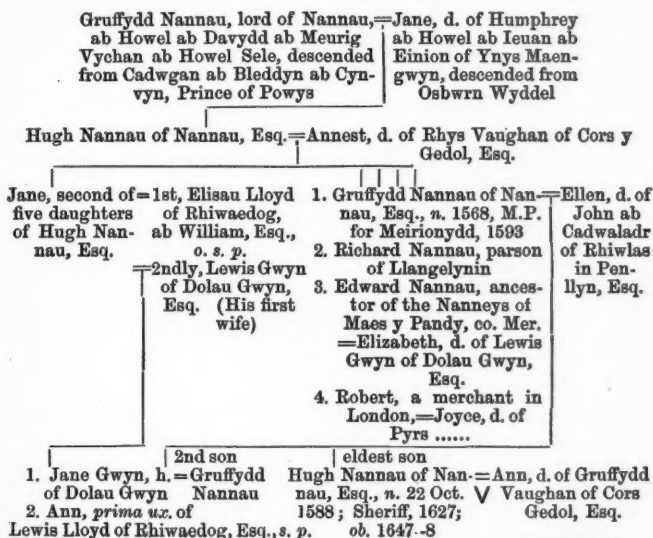
"Jane nanney.

"Sealed and delivered on the presence of

"William Nannau	R. Llogrys lloid (?)
hugh nanney	Row ^d : lloyd
John Lloyd	Edmond Lloyd
John Gwyn	A. morress
V. Lloyd	Willm Lloyd."
R. Lewys	

Endorsed, "This indenture (?) betweene Lewys Gwyn & Jane his wife & John Lloyd of Rhiwaedog", etc.

The following table may serve to elucidate the somewhat intricate relations between the families of Dolau Gwyn and Nannau at the time of these marriages :—



H. W. L.

NOTES ON THE OLDER CHURCHES IN THE FOUR WELSH DIOCESES.

BY THE LATE

SIR STEPHEN RICHARD GLYNNE, BART.

(Continued from p. 69.)

RURAL DEANERY OF BRECON.

BATTLE (ST. CYNOG).

25 April 1865.

A VERY small church, without aisle or division of chancel, and having a small bellcot at the west end. The east window is Perpendicular, of three lights, and on the north of the chancel is a coarse Perpendicular window of two lights; all the other windows are modern. The roof is coved and ribbed, the north doorway plain and pointed, and near it is a large square bowl for a stoup. The interior is pewed; the walls whitewashed externally.¹

The churchyard is confined on the south; and the public way is on the north. The churchyard has a beautiful view, including the Beacons.

LLANDDEW (ST. DAVID).

July 1st, 1865.

A small, cruciform church without aisles, and with central tower. The state of the church is truly deplorable. The nave only is used for service, and partitioned off by a boarded division under the west tower-arch. The south transept is walled out, and was formerly used as a school, which has now been given up for want of funds. The north transept is dilapidated, and without pavement. The chancel, though dirty and neglected, is capable of being improved, and not so much

¹ This church has lately been well restored by Lady Cleasby.

out of repair as the rest. The chancel is really good Early English, with the features unaltered, and well preserved. The rest of the church may be also of Early English origin, but the character has been much obliterated. The tower is low, rude, and clumsy, having square belfry-windows and a pointed roof of tiles. It stands upon four very plain semicircular arches which opened to the nave, chancel, and transepts. The windows of the nave are modern insertions, and there are none on the north side. The south porch is large and plain. The nave is pewed, and looks cold and damp. Against the partition at the east of the nave is a shabby chest, used as the altar. There is a lancet window, without glass, on the east side of the north transept, which is in a truly wretched condition, and contains the steps to the steeple. The chancel is an unusually good Early English specimen for Wales. It has on each side three lancet windows; that nearest the west, on the south side, has the sill cut partly away, forming a kind of seat. At the east end is a triplet with hood-mouldings; the centre light is the highest. The south door of the chancel has a trefoil head, with a hood of very good work. The roof of the chancel is vaulted in stone. The nave has a modern ceiling. There are hagioscopes from both transepts into the chancel. There is a small square recess in the east wall, and on the south a rude, pointed piscina. Both on the north and south are stone brackets opposite to each other. The font is now in the chancel, and apparently never used. It has a large circular bowl on a quadrangular stem, with angles chamfered, and no base. The outer walls are whitewashed.¹

LLANFIHANGEL NANT BRAN (ST. MICHAEL).

This church, in a remote and picturesque valley, but on rising ground, presents about as lamentable an

¹ The tower, transepts, and chancel have been restored; the nave awaits restoration.

appearance as can be conceived. It is a rude building, was always devoid of architectural grace, and is in a state of neglect and dilapidation which will soon render it untenable. The plan is a nave and chancel without architectural distinction, and a western tower. The walls are whitewashed externally. The windows are generally mauled or modern; but that at the east end is a square-headed Perpendicular one of two lights, cinquefoiled; and one at the south-east has two trefoiled lights. There is a rude porch on the south, with plain, pointed doorways. The tower is low, massive, and very rough, without buttress or string-course, except one at the base. At the south-east is a square turret with slit lights. The tower has a low, pointed roof of tiles; the few openings are plain slits, except the belfry-windows on the north and east, which are square-headed, and of two lights. The tower is open from the ground to the roof, without floors, has one bell, and opens to the nave by a plain, pointed door. Within, the church has a most wretched appearance. The roof is full of holes, and open to the tiles, but has arched timbers with foliation above. There is a strange, rude gallery at the west end, enclosed like a room. The floor is only partially paved; the benches, however, are all open. There is a priest's door on the south of the chancel. The altar is in a small, confined enclosure of rails, curiously entered by a high, arched doorway. There is a square opening in the south wall, near the altar. Near the priest's door is a stoup. A kind of rail parts off the chancel. The font has a small octagonal bowl on a stem.¹

The view from the churchyard, over the vale and woody hills, is delightful.

MERTHYR CYNOG (ST. CYNOG).

April 25th, 1865.

This church, within a spacious churchyard, has been lately nicely restored, and partially rebuilt. It has the

¹ This church has been restored.

common arrangement, a nave and chancel undivided, a western tower and south porch. The tower, low, plain, and strongly built, is of an essentially Welsh make; almost of a military character. It has no buttress, nor stringcourse, nor doorway. All the openings are mere narrow slits. The battlement is rude, and under it is a corbel-table. The roof is pointed, and covered with tiles. It opens to the nave by a pointed doorway. The windows of the chancel, on the north, are single trefoil-headed lancets; on the south, one single and one double lancet; at the east end a triplet; in the nave, double lancets with trefoil-heads. Some of the windows are new, but done quite in the spirit of the ecclesiology of the district. The rood-screen remains between the nave and chancel; it has plain, arched compartments, and the vine-cornice has been restored. There is a rude, arched piscina south of the altar. Near the south door is a large stone stoup. The sacarium is large, and laid with new tiles; the chancel stalled; the new seats of the nave are open, and very neat. All the new arrangements are praiseworthy. The font has a circular bowl on cylindrical stem.

In the churchyard are fine yew-trees.

DEVYNOCH (ST. DEVYNOG).

29 June 1855.

This church is above par, both in size and general condition, as compared with those of South Wales at large; and the adjacent large village has an unusual air of neatness, with several excellent, newly built houses. The church is in a spacious cemetery. The plan is a long nave and chancel, with a north aisle beginning at some distance from the west, but extending quite to the east end; a south porch, and a large west tower. There is no dilapidation here; and the windows, except on the north side, have escaped mutilation; but there is little beauty of architecture. The windows are all Perpendicular; the two at the east end of the chancel and aisle are of four lights, and not

bad. On the south is one of three lights, trefoiled, but without tracery, and rudely executed. The aisle is divided from the body by an arcade of three wide, pointed arches on octagonal piers with capitals. The arches are chamfered. The roofs of the nave and aisle are coved and paneled. The western part of the nave is partitioned off by a gallery, and not used for service. The tower is a good specimen of the fortress-like sort, and very strong and massive, with a battlement and two stringcourses, but without buttress or west door. There is a lofty, square turret at the south-east, also embattled, and rising above the parapet. The belfry-windows are on each side, double, and plain. On the west side are two single windows. Here there is no corbel-table.

The churchyard is beautiful, and full of flowered graves.

PENDERIN (ST. CYNOG).

June 19th, 1855.

This church is situated high, in a very large burying ground. It has only a chancel and nave, with west tower and south porch, and has been much modernised. The windows are most miserable, except that at the east end, which is doubtful; of two lights, with a lozenge above. In the porch is an octagonal stoup with sculpture. The tower is rude, and rather small, with battlement and corbel-table; but no buttress nor door, and only square-headed openings for the belfry. It is open within, quite to the roof. The font is octagonal, upon a stem of like form. The interior is gloomy and damp, with modern pews, but there is no gallery.

YSTRAD FELLTE (ST. MARY).

June 28th, 1855.

The plan is a chancel and nave without aisles, and a western tower. There is the usual deficiency of good architecture, and, together with rudeness, a large amount of neglect and dilapidation.

The situation is most pleasing, near the river Mellte, with its woody bank, in a scene of rural quietness, and the churchyard contains fine yew-trees, and graves planted with flowers.

The tower, which has escaped the whitewashing which covers the body, is characteristic, and not displeasing, of the severe Welsh style, with a battlement and small corbel-table under it, but with neither buttress nor stringcourse. The belfry-window on each side is a plain rectangle; the other openings merely slits. There is the usual swelling basement, as is seen almost throughout Wales. The chancel-arch is a very rude, pointed one. On the south side of the chancel is a square-headed, two-light window of Perpendicular character; and to the north, a single lancet of doubtful age. The east window may be Decorated, but rude, of two lights, with a diamond above them. The other windows have been modernised, and, as not unfrequently occurs in Wales, are secured by outside shutters. The interior is gloomy, and pewed up to the east end. The roofs have been partially new slated. The font has an octagonal bowl. The south porch has been removed. On the north side are very few graves.¹

CATHEDINE (ST. MICHAEL).

June 30th, 1855.

This church, in a beautiful situation, near Llangorse Pool, has but a mean appearance. It consists of a chancel and nave, with a kind of tower at the west end, not rising higher than the nave; and a chapel curiously added, at right angles, on the north side, close to the west end of the nave. The steeple, perhaps, was intended to be higher, as it has a saddle-roof, and scarcely equals in height that of the nave, giving a curious appearance to the whole. On the south are three single windows of doubtful character; on the

¹ This church has been restored, but not in a style to be commended.

north is but one window ; and that at the east end is poor Perpendicular, of two lights. Some of the windows have stepped cills. The church is humble enough, and whitewashed ; but the site is very beautiful.

In the churchyard are some fine yew-trees. The outline of Cathedine Church is very eccentric and curious.¹

LLANGORSE (ST. MICHAEL).

June 30th, 1855.

This is a rather large church for South Wales, and has a chancel and nave, with south aisle to both, and a western tower. The aisle is of nearly the same width and height as the body. The arcade of the nave has three very wide, pointed arches, with tolerable mouldings, on octagonal pillars with sides slightly concave, and moulded capitals. The chancel-arch is pointed and rude. Between the chancel and aisle is one arch like those of the nave. The chancel extends a little beyond the aisle. On the south of the nave are square-headed Perpendicular windows of two lights ; on the north are some double windows with trefoil heads, but varying. On the north of the chancel are no windows. There is one good Perpendicular pointed window in the south aisle, of three lights. The east window of the south aisle is also of this kind. The east window of the chancel is an old one, perhaps debased. There is a sort of rose in the upper part, beneath the label, which is graduated,—a debased form. The font has an octagonal bowl on cylindrical stem, attached to one of the piers of the nave. The tower has a fair appearance, and is not whitewashed, as the walls of the body are. It is Perpendicular, with good battlement, divided by two stringcourses, the base projecting in Welsh fashion. The belfry-windows are good Perpendicular, of two lights, with tracery ; the other openings are slits. It has a peal of six bells.²

¹ The chancel and north transept have been restored

² This church has been well restored.

LLANHAMLECH (ST. PETER).

June 30, 1855.

This church, which has only a chancel and nave, seems to have been rebuilt, except the tower and north porch, or at least to have been entirely modernised, the windows being all of the poorest modern Gothic. The tower at the west end is a fair one, of Perpendicular character ; but, as usual, without stringcourse or buttress, embattled, with projecting spouts at the corners. The belfry-window, on each side, is square-headed, of two lights ; in the other stories the apertures are mere slits. The font has a plain octagonal bowl. The porch is on the north side ; and on the same side of the church, being the chief approach to it, the graves are more numerous than on the south.¹

LLANVILLO, CO. BRECON (ST. MILLBURG).

22 Aug. 1861.

This church has a nave and chancel only, with a remarkably low and coarse western tower, and a south porch. The exterior is very rude ; the roof tiled. The tower looks as if it was never finished ; it has a pointed, tiled roof, and is entirely devoid of architectural character ; it has only one slit-like opening, and no original door. There is the trace of a Norman doorway on the north, now closed. The arch is semicircular, and between the tympanum and the doorcase is a horizontal course of hollowed square ornament. There is the trace of a lancet window on the north, and a new window has been introduced ; but there is not one on the north of the chancel, and the east window is a wretched modern one. On the south is a square-headed, two-light, labeled, Perpendicular window. There is the projection on the north for the rood-stairs. The roof is coved and ribbed. Between the nave and chancel is a rude semicircular arch ; and a pretty fair rood-loft and screen, having paneling below the loft, and paneled

¹ This church is about to be restored.

front, on the west ; also some tolerable screen-tracery, and cornice of vine-leaves and grapes. The font has a circular bowl on a stem, and square base.

CRICKHOWELL.

1836.

A large and rather handsome church in the shape of a cross, and in very excellent condition ; still a good many ugly, modern Gothic windows have been inserted, however good the intentions. The nave has side-aisles. The chancel is large, though without aisles. The transepts have long windows, of two lights, which seem to be Decorated. The tower rises from the centre of the cross, and appears to be of transition character, from Early English to Decorated. There is no battlement, but a corbel-table under the parapet. The belfry-windows are single lancets, trefoiled. There is a tall, shingled spire, an uncommon feature in Wales. The nave is divided from the aisles on each side by three pointed arches, the eastern of which is very wide, springing from octagonal columns. The west window has lost its tracery. In the wall between the south aisle and the transept is a narrow, pointed arch, cinquefoiled, and an elegant, canopied niche with ogee-arch, crockets, pinnacles, and feathering. The tower is supported on four large pointed arches. The ceiling is modern. Adjoining the north transept is a small vestry, which has trefoil lancet-windows with transoms. The chancel has on each side trefoil lancet-windows. The east window, of three lights, with mullions simply crossing, may be early Decorated. On each side of the chancel are two arches in the wall, for sepulchral monuments, all well and deeply moulded. One on the north side has a niche within it, and also the effigy of a priest ; but it is partially hidden by the more modern monument of Sir John Herbert. On the south side one of the recesses contains the effigy of a cross-legged knight with shield. There are a modern Gothic altar-

piece, neat and uniform pews, and an organ erected in 1836. The font is early,—a circular bowl on shaft of similar form.

LLANBEDR YSTRADWY (ST. PETER).

May 19th, 1864.

This church has two equal bodies, as Llangenen Church, with south porch, and also a tower at the west end of the northern aisle or nave. The nave is of four bays, the chancel of two, and the arches are pointed, on octagonal pillars with capitals. The chancel-arch is pointed. The roof is flat in pitch, and paneled. On the north the windows are bad, and modern. The two east windows are square-headed, and labeled, of three lights. On the south is one square-headed window of four lights, of a character frequently seen in this neighbourhood; and one south of the chancel is of three. The whole seems to be Perpendicular. The exterior is whitewashed, all but the tower. There is a priest's door on the south. The porch has an outer doorway of Tudor character, and labeled. One window south of the nave, of two lights, is set high in the wall. The tower has an embattled parapet rising high at the north-east angle; belfry-windows of two lights, with one stringcourse; some slit-like openings; and neither buttress, nor west window, nor door.

LLANGATTOCK.

This church has a west tower, nave, chancel, north aisle, and south porch. The tower is massive but low, with a battlement and octagonal turret at the north-east. The west window is Perpendicular, the battlement whitewashed, and the rest of dark stone. The whole of the body is whitewashed. The porch has one small trefoil opening. The windows are mostly Perpendicular, of three lights, the tracery resembling that which is commonly seen in the Devonshire churches. The interior is dark, and the aisle divided from the

body by five low, plain, pointed arches upon octagonal piers. The church is furnished with an organ. One window is square-headed.

LLANGENEN, CO. BRECON (ST. CENEN).

May 19, 1864.

This church is in remarkably good condition, having lately undergone a judicious restoration, with due attention to preserving the original character. It consists of two equal bodies, the original chancel occupying the east end of the northern; a south porch; and a gabled bellcot for two bells, in open arches, over the west end of the northern aisle. All the windows are Perpendicular; most of them square-headed, except that at the east of the south aisle; varying, of two, three, and four lights; and one a single light, cinque-foiled. The nave has an arcade of three pointed arches; the chancel, one of two, with octagon pillars having capitals. Between the nave and chancel is a pointed arch, in the wall on each side of which is a hagioscope into the chancel. The southern aisle or body is undivided by an arch. The altar is now at the east end of the south aisle; this aisle has a cradle-roof; the north chancel has a flat-ribbed roof; the seats are open; there is a stone reredos; and the floor is laid with polished tiles. There is a priest's door on the south of the chancel. The porch is, according to the custom of the country, very large, and has stone seats. The font has a cylindrical bowl on a stem.

The churchyard is very beautiful, and borders on a rapid river, and there is a new lych-gate.

LLANTHETTY (ST. DELTA).

May 26th, 1864.

A small, single-bodied church of the Welsh type, with no distinction of chancel, has a large south porch, and over the west end a gabled and roofed bellcot for two bells; the external walls are wholly whitewashed.

The whole seems to be Perpendicular. The east window is Pointed, but rather small, of three lights ; the other windows are square-headed, of two lights ; but somewhat debased on the north, which seem to be insertions of a later period ; those on the south are of better character. The roof is coved and ribbed according to the fashion of the west of England. There is neither west window nor door. On the south of the chancel is a priest's door with Tudor arch and label. The interior is pewed. The porch has stone seats. The outer doorway has plain mouldings ; the inner doorway has Tudor arch and continuous mouldings.

The cemetery is large, and quite lonely, close to the Usk, and amidst the most lovely scenery of wood and hill and dale. In it was a fine growth of wild hyacinths.¹

¹ This church has been restored.

(To be continued.)

ON A
MUTILATED WOODEN IMAGE OF THE
CRUCIFIX

FOUND IN THE CHURCH OF KEMEYS INFERIOR, MONMOUTHSHIRE; AND ON
OTHER WOODEN IMAGES, OR PORTIONS OF SUCH, STILL
EXISTING IN THIS COUNTRY.

THE introduction of images into Christian churches was undoubtedly very ancient; perhaps as early as, if not anterior to, the sixth century,—a practice which met with varied success, being more than once prohibited by iconoclastic zeal, with destruction consequent thereon; nor was it finally established in the Western Church till the middle of the ninth century.

Of early existing remains of Christian art, in relation to imagery, are perhaps some representations on carved diptychs, or ivory tablets, in low relief. One of these, published by the Arundel Society, represents the Blessed Virgin enthroned, with the infant Christ on her lap, with an angel on each side. This is executed in a graceful simplicity. The original plaque of ivory is stated to be in the Kunsthhammer, Berlin, and is stated to be probably of the sixth century. The tablet is 11 inches in height, and 5 inches in width. I am not going, however, to enter into the history of image-worship, but rather to say a few words on its disuse in this country; but the above icon, if so it may be designated, is the earliest I have met with.

Robert Wynchelsee, Archbishop of Canterbury A.D. 1294-1313, in one of his Provincial Constitutions, that *De Ecclesiis edificandis*, commencing “Ut parochiani”, amongst articles required for a church mentions “imagines in ecclesia, imaginem principalem in cancello.” In his gloss on the former of which, Lyndwood observes, “Imagines sanctorum que non sunt contemnende, sed reverende”; and of the latter, “Imaginem principalem

scilicet illius sancti ad cuius honorem ecclesia consecrata est."

Before I conclude I shall endeavour to adduce one or more instances in which, as I consider, such images have been preserved.

In the Provincial Council of Cashell, in Ireland ("Concilium Provinciale Cashelense"), held A.D. 1453, it was enjoined that in every church there should be at least three images, namely, of the Blessed Virgin St. Mary, of the crucifix, and of the patron of the place in honour of whom the church was dedicated. "Quod in singulis ecclesiis ad minus habeantur tres imagines, sanctæ beatæ Mariæ virginis, sanctæ crucis, et patroni loci in cuius honorem ecclesia dedicatur."

By the royal injunctions, A.D. 1538 (*temp.* Hen. VIII), "such feigned images as were known to be abused of pilgrimages, or offerings of any kind made thereunto, were, for the avoiding of idolatry, to be forthwith taken down without delay." Under these, many images which had been resorted to from a belief in their superior sanctity and miraculous power were destroyed.

It would appear that all the images in the churches of the monasteries, or at least of some of them, were sold on their dissolution. The ornaments in the church and vestry of that of Pipewell, in Northamptonshire, a Cistercian monastery, were sold to Sir William Parre, Knight, on the 6th of November, 30th Henry VIII, for £16 3s. These, amongst numerous other articles, comprised "one table of carved timber with great images, one image of our Lady of Pity, one image of King Henry (VI). In St. Nicholas Chapel, one image of St. Nicholas; at the Trinity altar, one image of the Trinity; at St. Catherine's altar, certain *ould* images; at St. Peter's altar, one little image of Our Lady; in the body of the church a rood."

Amongst articles in the church of the Monastery of Merevale, Warwickshire, sold at the dissolution, we find enumerated six old altars with images. These produced 2s.

In 1547, the first year of the reign of Edward VI, it was by the royal injunctions ordered that "all images which had been or were abused with pilgrimage, or offerings of anything made thereunto, were, for the avoiding of the detestable offence of idolatry, by ecclesiastical authority, but not by that of private persons, to be taken down and destroyed; and as to such images which had not been abused, and which as yet were suffered to remain, the parishioners were to be admonished by the clergy that they served for no other purpose but to be a remembrance whereby men might be admonished of the holy lives and conversation of them that the said images did represent; which images, if they did abuse for any other intent, they committed idolatry in the same, to the great danger of their souls."

In 1548 an Act was passed, intituled "An Act for abolishing and putting away divers Books and Images." By this it was enacted that "Images of stone, timber, alabaster, or earth, graven, carved, or painted, which theretofore had been taken out of any church or chapel, or yet stood in any church or chapel, were to be defaced and destroyed." But even before this Act, and in 1547, the images in many churches were pulled down. This is noted in a passage in the *Chronicles of the Grey Friars of London*: "Item the v day after, in September, beganne the kynges vysytacion at Powlles, and alle imagys pullyd down; and the ix day of the same monyth the said vysytacion was at Sent Bryddes, and after that in dyvers other paryche churches; and so alle imagys pullyd downe thorough all Ynglonde att that tyme.....Item the xvii day of the same moneythe (November 1547), at nyghte, was pullyd downe the Rode (rood) in Powlles, with Mary and John, with all the images in the churche. Item also at that same tyme was pullyd downe thorow alle the kynges domynion, in every churche, alle Roddes (roods), with alle images; and every preacher prechyd in their sermons agayne alle images."

Early in the reign of Queen Mary, the rood, or image

of the crucifix, was ordered to be restored to the several churches. In Bishop Bonner's "Articles of Visitation", A.D. 1554, amongst "Articles concerning the Things of the Church, and Ornaments of the Church", Article IX is as follows: "Item whether there be a crucifix, a rood loft, as in times past hath been accustomed." And in the articles set forth by Cardinal Pole, in 1557, to be inquired of in his diocese of Canterbury, occurs the following: "Whether they have a rood in their church of a decent stature, with Mary and John, and an Image of the Patron of the same Church." Queen Mary died in November 1558, and was succeeded on the throne by her half-sister, Queen Elizabeth.

Among the articles to be inquired about in the visitation in the first year of the reign of Queen Elizabeth, A.D. 1559, the second is, "Item, whether in their churches and chapels all images, shrines, all tables, candlesticks, trindals, and rolls of wax, pictures, paintings, and all other monuments of feigned and false miracles, pilgrimages, idolatry, and superstition, be removed, abolished, and destroyed." And, again, the forty-fifth article: "Item, whether you know any that keep in their houses any undefaced images, tables, pictures, paintings, or other monuments of feigned and false miracles, pilgrimages, idolatry, and superstition, and do adore them; and especially such as have been set up in churches, chapels, and oratories."

In allusion to the destruction of images, Machyn, in his Diary (1559), writes as follows: "The tyme afor Bathellmuwlyd and after was all the rodes (roods) and Mares (and) John about London and the xxv day of August at saint Botulph's with-owt Bysshoype gatt the rood Mare and John and bokes, and ther was a felow within the chyrche mad a sermon at the bornyng of the chyrche goodes. The xvj of September (1559) was (the) rod (rood) and Mare and John and Sant Magnus bornyd at the corner of Fy-street, and other things."

Mr. Peacock, in his interesting work, *English Church*

Furniture, Ornaments, and Decorations, as exhibited in a List of the Goods destroyed in certain Lincolnshire Churches in 1566, states that "in the return then made from various parishes, we find in that from Asbye-juxta-Sleford, 'Imprimis of Images of the Rood mary and Ihon with all other Images, burnt ao iij^o Elizabethe.' Auber:—'Imprimis the Rood Meary and John broken and defaced in the fyrst yeare of quene Elizabethe Reaynge.' Gretford:—'A rood with marie and Johne and the Image of saincte Martine the Patrone, w'ch were destroyed in the said ffirst yere of the quenes maiestie that now is.'"

Other returns are of a similar description, and the images appear to have been generally burnt. These returns were, some of them, if not all, presented at the commandment of John Aylmer, Archdeacon of Lincoln.

When the images in our churches were directed to be destroyed, early in the reign of Edward VI, there appears to have been a reluctance in some cases to comply with the mandate in its entirety. Some images of stone or alabaster, and sculptured tables, as they were called, of the latter material, of Scriptural or legendary subjects, and executed in bas-relief, were injured as little as possible, and buried in the church or churchyard, with the sculptured part downwards, apparently for preservation, and in hopes of a resuscitation. Such, indeed, have from time to time, especially of late years, been discovered, and preserved as mediæval relics of a past age.

But with regard to the mandates issued early in the reign of Elizabeth, it would seem that a different feeling existed, and in many instances the voluntary action of the parishioners preceded the forthcoming mandate.

Notwithstanding these two periods of general destruction, in a few instances images of wood (some in a more or less state of dilapidation) have been left us. These, of late years, have in antiquarian circles excited considerable attention. It is, however, with one exception, that I have here confined myself to a brief de-





The Phototype Co., 303, Strand, London.



CRUCIFIX FROM KEMEY'S INFERIOR CHURCH.

scription of such images or imagery of wood, and the remains of such, as have come under my notice.

At a meeting at Carlisle of the Royal Archæological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland, held in the month of August 1882, was exhibited, from Cartmel Fell, a mutilated wooden image, apparently forming originally the central figure of the rood, St. Mary and St. John, placed on or in front of the rood-screen or rood-loft. The head, trunk, and legs are existing; the arms and feet are gone; the only drapery consists of a loin-cloth. The arms appear to have been extended straight out from the shoulders, and not obliquely upwards. It may be difficult to fix an approximate date to this image; but I think it not earlier than the fifteenth century, perhaps towards the close. The dimensions are stated to be 2 feet 6 inches high in its present state.

A mutilated image of the crucifix supposed to have formerly stood on the rood-loft in the Church of Kemeys Inferior, Monmouthshire, is said to have been found some thirty years ago, with a quantity of bones and rubbish, in the blocked-up staircase leading to the rood-loft of that church. Of this image the head and trunk, with the arms and one foot, remain; the legs are gone. The drapery of the loin-cloth appears arranged in a late fashion. The arms are connected with the shoulders by mortices and tenons. They are extended obliquely upwards, and not in a straight line, as in more ancient examples. By some who have examined this relic an opinion has been formed that the arms are not the original ones, but were supplied in the reign of Queen Mary. This image, which, as far as I can ascertain, would have measured about 3 feet in height, was exhibited first at the Annual Meeting of the Cambrian Archæological Association held at Newport, Monmouthshire, in August 1885; and subsequently at a meeting of the Society of Antiquaries held the 25th of February 1886. It is now deposited in the Museum at Caerleon.

In Llandderfel Church, Merionethshire, North Wales, is still existing a rudely carved wooden horse or animal,

an appendage to the once famous image of the patron saint of the church, Dervel Gadarn; an image to which offerings were made, and which was taken up to London in 1538, and consumed by fire at Smithfield.

In the little church of Bettws Gwerfyl Goch, near Corwen, is, rudely carved on a wooden panel, in low relief, the image of the crucifix, having on the sides the images of St. Mary and St. John. This I imagine to have been originally affixed to or in front of the rood-loft or screen, though some are of opinion that it has always occupied its present position; but I think so small a church would hardly have two roods with the accompanying images. The carved panel, 4 ft. 3½ ins. wide, by 2 ft. 3 ins. in height, is divided into five compartments, each about 8 ins. wide. The central compartment contains a rude representation of the crucifix, the figure of which is very indistinct. On the sides of the head of the cross are the words, "*Ecce Homo*". In the compartment on the side next to the crucifix is the rudely carved image of St. Mary, represented in a veiled headdress, a nimbus about the head, and the hands folded on the breast. By the side of this, in the outward compartment, are carved the emblems of the Passion,—the pincers, thorns, and nails. On the other side of the crucifix is the image of St. John holding his right hand to his head; and in the compartment adjoining are carved the hammer, the reed with hyssop, and the spear. The whole is a specimen of very rude, carved work of perhaps the early part or middle of the sixteenth century, though there is nothing in detail to indicate a particular date.¹

Dingley, in *An Account of the Progress of His Grace Henry the first Duke of Beaufort through Wales*, 1684, mentions having seen in "Llanrwyst" Church the wooden image of the crucifix belonging to the rood-loft there, which had been removed, and though kept concealed

¹ It is much to be wished that the wooden accessory in Llandderfel Church, and this rood, could be engraved in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*.

in the church was not generally known. The following are his words: "Over the timber arch of the chancell, near the rood-loft, lieth hid the ancient figure of the crucifixion as big as the life. This, I suppose, is shewn to none but the curious, and rarely to them."

In 1768, in taking down the old church tower of Mold, Flintshire, a curious image was discovered. The vicar, a Mr. Lewis, thought it was "a relic of the Catholic superstition of the former inhabitants", and gave orders for its destruction.

In Abergavenny Church, Monmouthshire, is a huge wooden image, apparently that of Jesse, in a reclining position. This appears as if part of a design such as we sometimes meet with in painted glass windows of the fourteenth century.

In Battlefield Church, Salop, is a wooden image of Our Lady of Pity. This is 3 feet 9 inches in height, carved out of a block of oak hollowed behind. The Blessed Virgin is represented in a sitting attitude, supporting on her knees and in her arms the dead body of Our Saviour, nude, with the exception of a loin cloth. She is attired in a gown with ample skirts, and mantle, and her head is covered with a veil or coverchief falling down behind. The execution of this image is good, but such as clearly indicates it to have been executed in the fifteenth century. That a far greater degree of veneration was paid to the images of Our Lady of Pity than to other images, appears from a goodly primer, published A.D. 1535, where, in "An Admonition to the Reader", the practice meets with reprobation.

In a room adjoining St. Mary's Hall, Coventry, is a wooden image of St. George on horseback, with a sword in his hand, combating the dragon; the armour in which he is represented as clad being that in use in the reign of Henry VI, or in the middle of the fifteenth century. From the flat surface on one side, this image appears to have been affixed against the wall; and it is known to have been placed over the altar in the

Chapel of St. George, adjoining Gosford Gate, Coventry. The carving of this composition, which is not very spirited, is 3 feet in height, and 1 foot 10 inches in width. I presume it to have been the "*imago principalis*" of the Chapel.

There is another well-known wooden image in Coventry, which must, I think, have been removed from one of the churches in that city, and was probably "a George". It is that of an armed man. The lower arms alone are gone. From the details of the armour and the broad-toed *sollerets*, it appears not to be of earlier date than that of the reign of Henry VII. For upwards of a century it has done duty as the representative of a certain "knight of the thimble", a noted character in a senseless legend connected with Coventry.

I have in my possession a small wooden image of a bishop, or it may be of a mitred abbot or prior, enshrined, as it were, within tabernacle-work; the whole carved out of a solid block of oak, 3 feet 3 inches in height. This is of the early half of the fourteenth century, and was formerly in the church of Dunchurch, Warwickshire, gradually rebuilt by the monks of Pipewell, Northamptonshire, during the fourteenth century. It was thrust out of that church at the commencement of the present century, when the finely carved oak sittings were displaced and swept away for the incoming of wretched deal boxes as pews. On this image are represented the *alb*, *stole*, *dalmatic*, and *chasuble*, with the mitre on the head, the *amice* about the neck, and the *maniple* over the left arm. The right hand is upheld in the act of benediction, whilst in the left is held the pastoral staff or *bourdon*. How or where placed in the church, or whom it represents, I know not.

On the floor of the tower of Collumpton Church, Devon, there is, or recently was, carved in wood, a representation of rockwork, with skulls, forming a Calvary, being the base of the rood, with the socket or mortice-hole in which the crucifix was fixed.

In a communication to the Society of Antiquaries,

made on the 1st of April 1886, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, F.S.A., notices, amongst others, a large image of Our Lady in Cawston Church, Norfolk; and at Etchingham Church, Sussex, an image of oak, apparently that of Our Lady. He also notices another image of the crucifix, taken from a church in Lincolnshire, the name of which is not mentioned, which he was in hopes of being able shortly to exhibit to that Society.

In a chapel of one of the transepts of Lincoln Cathedral is the stone image of St. Giles, which is somewhat more than the average full size, being upwards of 6 ft. in height. This is said to have been brought from the ruins of the Hospital of St. Giles, which stood north-east of the Cathedral, but without the Close. Some years ago it was lying in the cloisters, but has since been removed to a more worthy place in the Cathedral, and set upright. This image represents the Saint vested as an ecclesiastic of sacerdotal rank; in the alb with its girdle, and the stole crossed in front of the breast, with the extremities hanging down on each side. About the neck appears the amice with a rich apparel or parure; and over all a cope is worn, fastened in front of the breast by a morse. The arms are gone from the elbows downwards; otherwise the image is fairly perfect. At the feet reposes a mutilated animal, apparently a hind, from the hip to the shoulder of which, and right across the flank, is an arrow. Such is the symbol of the Saint, originating from the legend of St. Giles, who is said to have lived in the latter part of the seventh century. I take this to have been the "imago principalis", placed in the chapel of the Hospital, and as such subject at the time to veneration. It does not appear to me to have been executed earlier than the fifteenth century.

MATTHEW HOLBECHE BLOXAM.

GLAMORGANSHIRE DOCUMENTS.

THE following documents relative to the county of Glamorgan have been selected for publication, with the permission of Mr. I. R. Francis, from a volume deposited by him in the Temporary Museum at Swansea on the occasion of the recent visit of this Society. They form part of a valuable collection made by his father, Colonel G. Grant Francis, F.S.A., which is well worthy of imitation. Each document is laid most carefully on a page of the book, and is accompanied with a printed extension of the text of the original. Facilities are thus afforded for ready reading, and for copies by an ordinary hand.

William of St. Donat's, Abbot of the Monastery of St. Mary of Neath, refers to the gift of Sir Edward Stradling to the Monastery of an acre of land, and the advowson of the Church of St. Donat's, and provides for the celebration in the Monastery of a yearly obit on the anniversary of his death. 20 Oct. 1341, 15 Edward III. (Francis MSS.)

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus presens scriptum visuris vel audituris Frater Willelmus de Sancto Donato Abbas monasterii beate Marie de *Neth* et ejusdem loci Conventus salutem in Domino. Cum dominus Edwardus de Stradelyngh¹ miles dominus de Sancto Donato Anglicano nuper nos per cartam suam feoffavit de una acra terre in dicta villa de Sancto Donato simul cum advocacione ecclesie ejusdem ville prout in carta predicta domini Edwardi nobis inde confecta plenius continetur. Nos volentes super hoc vicem pro vice reddere salutarem concedi-

¹ Sir Edward Stradling, Knt., of St. Donat's, was son and heir to Sir Peter Stradling, and married Elena or Eleanor, daughter of Sir Gilbert Stradling. He was succeeded by his son Edward, who represented the county of Somerset in Parliament, 17 Edward III; and by his marriage with Gwenllian, daughter of Sir Roger Berke-rolle, acquired the lordship of East Orchard in the county of Glamorgan. (Wootton's *English Barons*, 1727, and Burke's *Extinct Baronetcies*.)

mus eidem domino Edwardo pro nobis et successoribus nostris quod ipse et Elena consors ejus et omnes liberi eorum de cetero fiant participes omnium bonorum spiritualium que fient in monasterio nostro eidem domino Edwardo quod anniversarium ipsius post decessum suum fiet in monasterio nostro de *Neth* de anno in annum die obitus sui vel proximo die sequente quo commodius fieri poterit sine ordinis nostri offensione adeo solempniter et devote sicut anniversarium alicujus Abbatis domus predicte per nos fieri solebat secundum Ordinis constitutionem Ad quod quidem anniversarium de anno in annum ut premittitur fideliter faciendum obligamus nos et successores nostros terras et tenementa bona et catalla nostra districtione et coercione cujuscunque judicis ecclesiastici seu secularis in perpetuum. Et si contingat nos vel successores nostros de predicto anniversario de anno in annum faciendo cessare quod absit volumus et concedimus pro nobis et successoribus nostris teneri et obligari heredibus dicti domini Edwardi in centum solidis argenti nomine puri debiti et in aliis centum solidis domino Gladmorgan qui pro tempore fuit Solvendis eisdem heredibus et domino infra mensem apud Sanctum Donatum postquam cessaverimus a celebratione anniversarii supradicti et de hoc rite convicti fuerimus coram aliquo de iudicibus memoratis quem iidem heredes vel aliquis eorum dixerit seu dixerint eligendo cujus jurisdictioni coercionis districtioni submittimus nos in hac parte hac obligatione penali semper rata manente. In cujus rei testimonium sigillum nostrum una cum sigillo Conventus nostri predicti presentibus scripto sunt appensa. Hiis testibus domino Gilberto de Turbervill Henrico de Umframvill Rogero de Berkerole Johanne de Avene Johanne de Langeton militibus Johanne le Norreys Matho le Soer Johanne de Anne Johanne clerico de Lanyltwyth Johanne le Ware Johanne de la Broke Johanne Clement Henrico Ffaukons et aliis. Datum apud monasterium nostrum predictum vicesimo die mensis Octobris anno domini millesimo trecentesimo quadragesimo primo et anno regni Regis Edwardi tercii post conquestum quinto decimo.

"Dorso. Copia de oracionibus faciendis per Abbatem de *Neth*."

Copy, under the seal of the Chancery, of the inquisitions taken in Gower in 1397, after the deaths of John de la Bere of Webbely Castle; of Rhys ap Griffith, Knt., of Penrees and Porteynon; and of John Clement of Pennard. (Francis MSS., p. 21.)

"Inquisitiones capte apud Swonesey coram Johanne Seint John militi Senescallo terre de Gower die Lune proximo post

festum Sancti Davidis anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum vicesimo per sacramentum Ricardi Vernon militis Thome Denys militis Morgani Penrees Ricardi Maunsell Johannis Cady Johannis Aas Roberti Thomas de Landymor Davidis Gogh Roberti de la Mare Willelmi Aas Thome Jorum (?) et Johannis Gryffyth qui dicunt super sacramentum suum quod quidam *Johannes de la Bere* chivaler qui de domino tenuit castrum de *Webbely* cum pertinentiis per servicium militare obiit inde seisitus in dominico suo ut de feodo. Et dicunt quod obiit die dominica proximo post festum Sancti Mathei apostoli anno regni Regis Ricardi predicti terciodecimo. Et dicunt quod predictum castrum cum pertinentiis valet in omnibus exitibus juxta verum valorem ejusdem per annum decem marcas. Et dicunt quod *Johannes de la Bere* est filius et heres predicti Johannis de la Bere chivaler propinquior et fuit etatis xv. annorum ad festum Sancti Michaelis ultimo preteritum non maritatus.

"Et dicunt quod Thomas Comes Warrewyk exitus et proficua dicti Castri cum pertinentiis provenientia a die obitus dicti Johannis de la Bere militis usque diem capcionis hujus Inquisitionis occupavit et percepit quo titulo ignorant. Item dicunt quod *Rees ap Gruffud* Chivaler tenuit in dominico suo et de feodo die quo obiit videlicet circa xvii. annos elapsos de domino per servicium militare maneria de *Penrees* et *Porteagnon* et *Agnon* que valent per annum in omnibus exitibus juxta verum valorem eorundem xxx libras. Et dicunt quod predictus Comes exitus et proficua inde proveniencia a die mortis predicti *Rees* usque diem capcionis hujus Inquisitionis tenuit quo titulo ignorant. Et dicunt quod *Thomas ap Rees* est filius et heres ejusdem *Rees* propinquior et fuit etatis xix annorum die Mercurii proximo post festum Pentecostis ultimo preterito non maritatus.

"Item dicunt quod *Johannes Clement* tenuit in dominico suo ut de feodo die quo obiit de domino per servicium militare sex acras terre cum pertinentiis in *Pennarth* que valent per annum in omnibus exitibus per annum iiii. Et dicunt quod *Johannes Clement* est filius et heres predicti Johannis Clement propinquior et etatis ix annorum. In cujus rei testimonium predicti juratores presenti sigilla sua [apposuerunt].

"Data die loco et anno supradictis.

"Data apud Sweyneseye per copiam sub sigillo Cancellarii nostri Gouherie xxiv^{mo} de Julii anno regni Regis Ricardi secundi post conquestum vicesimo secundo.

"[Inquisitio capta 5^{to} Mart. 1397.]"

Grant by Alice Charles, relict of William de Lamare, to Edward Stradlyng, of a moiety of a burgage tenement in Swansea. 20 March, 3 Henry IV, 1402. (Francis MSS., p. 23.)

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego *Alicia Charles* relicta *Willielmi de Lameare* dedi concessi et hac presenti carta mea confirmavi *Edwardo de Stradlyng*¹ medietatem unius burgagii jacentis in villa de *Sweynesey* inter tenementum *Walteri David* ex parte una et tenementum *Willielmi Skynner* e parte altera cujus finis extendit se super aquam de *Tawy* et altera finis super altam stratam et unam acram terre et dimidiam jacentem in les *Redyng* de *Sweynesey* inter terram *Willielmi Taillor* ex parte una et terram *Johannis Horton* ex altera parte. Habendum et tenendum predicto *Edwardo* heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum faciendo capitali domino feodi illius redditus et servicia inde debita et de jure consueta. Et ego vero predicta *Alicia* et heredes mei predictam medietatem burgagii et unam acram terre et dimidiam cum pertinentiis predicto *Edwardo* heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus et in perpetuum defendemus. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus *Willielmo de Stradlyng* militi tunc Senescallo *Gouherie Ricardo Hott* tunc preposito ville de *Sweynesey* *Johanne Horton Thoma ap Rees Johanne Bount* et multis aliis.

"Data apud *Sweynesey* vicesimo die mensis Martii anno regni Regis *Henrici quarti* post conquestum tercio."

Laurence de Berkrolles, Knt., appoints *John Stradlyng* his attorney, to deliver seisin to *John Machon* and others of lands granted by him. 1 Oct. 13 Henry IV, 1411. (Francis MSS., p. 25.)

"Noverint universi per presentes me *Laurencium Berkrolles* militem dominum de *Coytyff* ordinasse constituisse fecisse et in loco meo posuisse dilectum in Christo *Johannem Stradlyng* meum verum et fidelem attornatum ad deliberandum plenam et pacificam seisinam *Johanni Machen Johanni ap Willym Vechan capellanis* et *Johanni Thomas de Coytyff* de omnibus terris et tenementis pratis boscis pasturis et vastis cum pertinentiis vocatis *Lawrenceyslond* que quondam magister *Lawrencius de Turberville* tenuit infra dominium de *Coytyff* prout in quadam carta inde eis confecta plenius continetur rata habiturum et grata

¹ The second Sir Edward Stradling, before referred to, who is stated to have died 9 Henry IV.

quicquid idem Johannes Stradlyng nomine meo fecit in premis-
sis. In cujus rei testimonium presentibus sigillum meum appo-
sui.

"Datum apud Coytyff primo die Octobris anno regni Regis
Henrici quarti post conquestum tertiodecimo."

Grant by Lawrence Berkeroull, Knt, lord of the manor of Coy-
tiff, to John Machon and others of lands in that manor.
1 October, 13 Henry II, 1411. (Francis MSS., p. 26.)

"Sciunt presentes et futuri quod ego Laurencius de Berkeroull
miles dominus de Coytiff dedi concessi et hac presenti carta
mea confirmavi Johanni Machon Johanni ap Wyllym Vaghan
capellanis et Johanni Thome de Coytiff omnia terras et tene-
menta prata boscas pasturas et vasta cum omnibus suis perti-
nenciis vocatis *Laurenceyslond* que magister *Laurencius de Tur-
berville* quondam persona ecclesie de *Coychourch* tenuit infra
dominium de Coytiff. Habendum et tenendum omnia predicta
terras et tenementa prata boscos et vasta cum omnibus suis perti-
nenciis predictis Johanni Machon et Johanni ap Wyllym
Vaghan capellanis et Johanni Thomas heredibus et assignatis
suis imperpetuum de capitali domino feodi illius per redditus et
servicia inde prius debita et de jure consueta Et ego vero pre-
dictus Laurencius Berkeroull miles dominus de Coytiff et here-
des mei omnia predicta terras et tenementa prata boscos pastu-
ras et vastas cum omnibus suis pertinenciis predicto Johanni
Machon Johanni ap Wyllym Vaghan capellanis et Johanni
Thomas heredibus suis et assignatis contra omnes gentes waran-
tizabimus. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee
sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus Gilberto Denys milite
Johanne le Eyr juniore Johanne Bonevill et aliis.

"Data apud Coytiff primo die Octobris anno regni Regis Hen-
rici quarti post conquestum terciodecimo."

Grant by John Stradlyng, Knt., to Ieuan ap David ap Gwyllym
of lands in Coyty at a yearly rent, and subject to a heriot
on death. 30 May, 5 Henry VI, 1427. (Francis MSS.,
p. 32.)

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presens scriptum inden-
tatum pervenerit Johannes¹ Stradlyng miles salutem in domino
sempiternam. Noveritis me dedisse concessisse et hoc presenti
scripto meo indentato confirmasse Jevan ap David ap Gwyllym

¹ No mention of this John is made by Wootton or Burke.

duas acras et dimidiam terre cum pertinenciis in Coitiff vocate Potteris Lond in parte orientali alte vie vocate Uptoun Wey. Habendum et tenendum predictas duas acras et dimidiam terre cum pertinenciis prefato Jevan heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodi illius per redditus et servicia inde debita et consueta et reddendo michi heredibus et assignatis meis viginti unum denarios ad festum Sancti Michaelis annuatim et quinque solidos nomine herietti post decessum dicti Jevan heredum vel assignatorum suorum vel tale herietum cum acciderit super tres acras terre quas ego Johannes habui de dicto Jevan in novo clauso meo per quandam finem in Curia de Coitiff levatam. Et omnia talia consuetudines et servicia debita super dictas tres acras terre cum acciderint. Et si contingat dicti viginti unum denarii vel quinque solidi nomine herietti vel herietum consuetudines et servicia prenominata aretro sint insoluti vel non facta ad tempus et terminos usuales ex tunc bene liceat michi predicto Johanni heredibus et assignatis meis pro eisdem distringere in predictis duabus acris terre cum pertinenciis et distractiones retinere quousque de eisdem michi heredibus vel assignatis meis plenarie satisfactum fuerit. Proviso tamen quod ego predictus Johannes pro me heredibus et assignatis meis volo et concedo per presentes quod si predictus Jevan heredes seu eorum assignati solvant et faciant redditus herietum consuetudines et servicia domino de Coitiff debitos seu debendos de tribus acris terre pro me Johanne heredibus et assignatis meis quas habui ex concessione dicti Jevan per quandam finem inter nos levatam quod tunc predictus redditus viginti unum denariorum quinque solidorum nomine heriette vel herietum consuetudines et servicia prenominata super dictas duas acras et dimidiam terre onerata omnino medio tempore cessent alioquin stent in suo robore et effectu et sic tocians quociens Et ego vero predictus Johannes et heredes mei predictas duas acras et dimidiam terre cum pertinenciis prefato Jevan [ap David ap Gwyllym]..... suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus imperpetuum. In cujus rei testimonium presenti scripto indentato partes predictae sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt. Hiis testibus Gilberto Turberville Johanne Eyre David Mathewe et aliis.

“Datum ultimo die Maii anno regni Regis Henrici Sexti post conquestum quinto.”

Lease of the manor of Coitiffe, or West Place, for thirty years from John Stradling of Merthyrmaur, Esq., to Edmund Stradling. 12 June, 20 Edward IV, 1480. (Francis MSS., p. 39.)

“Hec indentura facta duodecimo die Junii anno regni Regis,

Edwardi quarti post conquestum vicesimo inter *Johannem Stradlyng* de Merthirmawre armigerum et *Edmundum Stradlyng* filium *Edmundi Stradlyng* armigeri testatur quod predictus Edmundus tradidit et ad firmam dimisit prefato *Johanni Stradling manerium* suum de *Coitiffe* aliter dictum *West Place* cum omnibus terris et tenementis infra manerium predictum que vel quod nuper fuit *Johannis Stradlyng* militis infra dominium de *Coitiffe* Habendum et tenendum predictum manerium cum suis pertinentiis prefato *Johanni Stradling* et assignatis suis ad terminum triginta annorum Reddendo inde per annum prefato *Edmundo* heredibus et assignatis suis quadraginta solidos bone et legalis monete Anglie ad festum Sancti Michaelis Archangeli tantum. Et si contingat predictos tunc bene licebit prefato *Edmundo* in manerium predictum intrare et distringere distringcionesque sic captas licite asportare effugare et penes se retinere quousque de redditu predicto et ejus arreragiis si que fuerint sibi plenarie fuerit persolutus et satisfactus. Et predictus *Johannes Stradling* et assignati sui manerium predictum cum omnibus edificiis ibidem et ad tempus dimissionis predictae stantibus ac situatis gardinis fossis vivariis aquariis stagnis et cum ceteris suis pertinentiis bene et sufficienter reparabunt sustentabunt et manutenebunt sumptibus suis propriis et expensis durante termino supradicto. Et ulterius predictus *Johannes Stradling* et assignati sui omnes convenciones ac omnia et singula infrascripta in partibus suis in forma predicta bene et fideliter tenebunt et perimlebunt sub pena forisfacture termini predicti hiis indenturis in aliquo seu aliquibus non obstantibus. Proviso semper quod prefatus *Johannes Stradling* et assignati sui durante termino predicto teneat vel teneant per se vel sufficientem deputatum suum seu per sufficientes deputatos curiam predicti *Edmundi* vel ejus heredum apud *Calwynston* secundum usum et consuetudinem ibidem usitatum singulis temporibus debitis et consuetis. In cujus rei testimonium partes predicti hiis indenturis sigilla sua alternatim apposuerunt dicto die et anno supradicto."

Grant by Sir Edward Stradlyng, Knt., to Cardinal Beaufort and others, of the manor of Lanfey, in the lordship of Ogmore.
1 April, 7 Henry VI, 1429. (Francis MSS., p. 31.)

"Omnibus Christi fidelibus ad quos presentes litere indentate pervenerint *Edwardus Stradelyng*¹ miles salutem in domino.

¹ Sir Edward Stradling accompanied his father, Sir William, to the Holy Sepulchre, and was made, with him, Knight of that Order in the beginning of the reign of Henry VI. He married Jane, daughter of Cardinal Beaufort.

Noveritis me dedisse concessisse et per presentes confirmasse *Henrico Beauford* dei gratia *Cardinali Anglie* que *Wyntoniensi Episcopo Morgano ap Jankgn Kemmys* et *Thome Lyddyn* manerium meum de *Lanfey* cum pertinentiis infra dominium de *Ogmore* quatuor carucatas terre viginti quinque acras et dimidiam prati centum acras terre arabilis tres acras bosci viginti quatuor acras pasture sexaginta acras vasti et sexaginta solidos annui redditus. Habendum et tenendum omnia predicta manerium cum pertinentiis quatuor carucatas terre viginti quinque acras et dimidiam prati centum acras terre arabilis tres acras bosci viginti quatuor acras pasture sexaginta acras vasti et sexaginta solidos annui redditus prefatis *Cardinali Morgano* et *Thome* heredibus et assignatis suis imperpetuum de capitalibus dominis feodorum illorum per redditus et servicia inde debita et consueta. Et ego vero predictus *Edwardus* et heredes mei omnia predicta manerium cum pertinentiis quatuor carucatas terre viginti quinque acras et dimidiam prati centum acras terre arabilis tres acras bosci viginti quatuor acras pasture sexaginta acras vasti et sexaginta solidos annui redditus ut predictum est prefatis *Cardinali Morgano* et *Thome* heredibus et assignatis suis contra omnes gentes warantizabimus acquietabimus et imperpetuum defendemus per presentes. In cujus rei testimonium huic presenti carte mee indentate sigillum meum apposui. Hiis testibus *Johanne Seynt John milite Thoma Malyfant seniore Johanne le Eire Willielmo Flemyng Thoma Nerber armigeris* et aliis.

"Data primo die Aprilis anno regni Regis *Henrici Sexti* post conquestum *Anglie* septimo."

Proclamation of King Charles by the Portreeve of Swansea.
(Francis MSS., p. 64.)

"Whereas it has pleased Almighty God to call out of this mortal life our late loving Sovereign *King James* of most happy memory, unto whose royal Sceptre and Diadem of *Gt. Britain* and *Ireland*, with all the rest of his Dominions, the most high and mighty Prince *Charles*, his dear son, is the sole, true, and undoubted Heir and Lawful Successor, We, his most faithful and loving subjects, the Portreeve, Aldermen, and inhabitants of *this Town and Hundred of Swansea* now present, do with joyful Hearts and Unanimity, according to our Duties in this behalf, declare and proclaim our now loving Sovereign *King Charles* to be, by the Grace of God, King of *Gt. Britain*, *France*, and *Ireland*, Defender of the Faith, whose happy reign may God long preserve.—*God save King Charles.*

"This was proclaimed in the Market Place Anno Domini 1625.

"*Walter Thomas, Esq., Steward.*

"*Henry Flemming, Portreeve.*"

(Francis MSS.)

"To the most Honorable Henry Marquesse of Worcester,¹ Lord President of Wales and the Marches thereof, and Lord Lieutenant of the same, one of his Majesty's most honorable Privy Councill, and Knight of the most noble order of the Garter.

"The humble peticon of severall of the Aldermen and most of the Burgesses of the Towne of Swanzey in the County of Glamorgan,

"Humbly Sheweth

"That the said Town of Swanzey is a Towne Corporate, And has its commencement by severall Grants and Charters, And in particular by a Grant made to the said Towne (above 370 Years since) by William de Brews (then Lord of Gower), betweene whom and the said Towne there had beene some misunderstanding concerning their privileges. And then the said William de Brews (whose Right is devolved to your Lordship by the said Grant) confirmed the ancient Lawes and Customes of the said Towne of Swanzey, observed and granted to them in the time of his progenitor, and obliged himself, his Heirs and Assigns for ever, That nothing contrary thereunto should bee imposed on the Burgesses of the said Towne of Swanzey. And that under the penalty of 500*li.* to the Lord o' King, and 500 marks to the Burgesses of the said Towne, to be paid as often as the privileges of the said Burgesses, or any part thereof, should be violated or infringed upon by his Lordship or Steward. That it was enacted by a Statute made in the 34 and 35 of H. 8, That the Major, Bailiffs, and other head officers of Corporate Towns in Wales might hold pleas and doe every other thing according to their Lawfull Grant and laudable Customs of such Towns. And that Aldermen of the said Towne of Swanzey, time out of mind, were elected by the major vote of the Burgesses at their Comon Halls appointed for that purpose, and that Forraigners were ever excluded from being Aldermen or Burgesses. And such as were not Burgesses sons, or had not served as apprentices (although living and inhabiting in the said Towne), paid moneys for their freedome, which has in time got the Towne some hundreds of pounds towards the maintaining of the poor and other public uses. That the Burgesses of the said Towne

¹ Henry Somerset, summoned to Parliament as Lord Herbert of Chepstow, 1 James, 1603; created Marquess of Worcester, 2 Nov. 1642; died in 1646.

doe subscribe to an Immunity from appearing at every Court Baron¹.....

And now men of broken and profligate fortune in the said Towne, and other your Lordship's Courts, are sworne of Juryes. And if they doe not find as they are directed by your Lordship Stewards, they are overawed and threatened to be fined, which (as your petitioners are advised) is contrary to law.

"That youre lordships present stewards, without and against the consent of the greatest number of the Burgesses of the said Towne, doe elect Aldermen and Burgesses who do neither inhabit in the said Towne nor pay Scott and Lott, and without paying any ffine for their freedomes, the said Burgesses being not suffered (by your Lordship's present stewards) to speak for their privileges, but advised and threatened with unseemly words and carriages towards them, which is contrary to their Grant and ancient Customs.

"That your Petitioners, during the time of the Law Suits betweene your Lord'p and the Lady Marchionesse Dowager of Worcester, did espouse your Lordships interest, and therefore doe pretend to your Lordships favour and protection. That your petitioners are unwilling to appeal to any other judicature for redresse but to your honour.

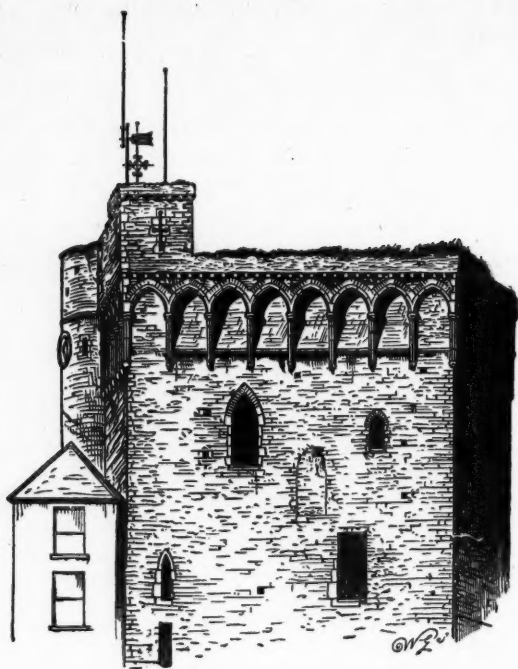
"May it please y^r Lordship to take these premises into your wise and worthy consideration, and to Give Order for the Rectifying of the Irregular Proceedings of the Election of Aldermen and Burgesses for the said Towne, and to redresse your Petitioners said grievances, and your Petitioners shall pray, &c.

"And remain Your Lordshipps Humble Servants in the behalf of our selves and all the Rest of our Fellow Burgesses.

"Robt. Jones
John Howell
Hopkin Johnes
Edwd. Williams
Morgan Harrison

Thomas Hopkins
James Roberts
Will. Morgan
Math. Davies
John Jones
Antony Jones."

¹ Two lines taken up in the binding.



SWANSEA CASTLE.¹

(Read at the Swansea Meeting, 1886.)

THERE is something about **this** old pile unusually remarkable. The Castle of Swansea is one of **our proudest** monuments, and in days past had a very remarkable history; one peculiarly interesting, for local history links itself with national history.

The first building of a castle at this place, of which we have any historic record, was subsequent to the Nor-

¹ Mr. Capper expressed his great indebtedness to the researches of the late Colonel Grant Francis for the main points.

man conquest, and is attributed to Henry Beaumont of Newburgh in Normandy, and Earl of Warwick in England. He held large possessions in Gower, and also built the first Castle of Oystermouth. A castle was undoubtedly built on this site about that period, as there is historic evidence that its outworks were destroyed, but not the Castle now about to be described.

The Castle as it now stands was built by a Swansea man of uncommon energy and ability, Henry de Gower, who took his name from the district. The rich, open parapet could formerly be seen from the Railway crossing at the east end of the Strand, forming a pretty picture looked at through the brickwork of the arch of the Swansea and Neath Railway as it crosses that street; but the erection of a large warehouse in the Strand has completely blocked it out. There was a north entrance into the area surrounding the Castle, called "Harold's Gate", protected by two towers situated at the junction of Castle Bailey Street and High Street. A postern on the eastern side formed a sally-port, leading, by a covered way beneath Worcester House, to the present Wellesme Lane, and so down to the Strand, at the end of a fosse or dry ditch which Colonel Francis had seen in existence, **though then** filled up, at the corner of the Bane Caer at the top of Goat Street. This was at the exit of Bailey Street into Castle Square, over which was formerly a bridge leading to the gate, and flanked by round towers, one of which still exists, frowning above the butcher's shop where stands the block placed there by His Grace the Duke of Beaufort for the convenience of the townspeople. The postern clearly led to the steps in the town-float, which were closed a short time ago, and by those living on the quays were called the "Castle Steps."

On making the town-sewer, a few years since, very strong concrete foundations had to be cut through.

The area included by the lines described is about fifteen acres, or about half that used at Caerphilly, and perhaps ten times as much as the surface covered by Oystermouth Castle.

Henry de Gower, the builder of this Castle, was born in the latter part of the thirteenth century, somewhere about 1290, and was brought up as an ecclesiastic. He became Chancellor of the University of Oxford, and was appointed Bishop of St. David's in 1328.

During the period of the three Edwards castles seem to have sprung up like poppies all over this land. When Edward I conquered Wales, the hosts of Normans who fought under him, and were determined to keep what they had overcome, built great castles for their own protection, and erected in this wise centres of security for themselves and their retainers. Edward III was no less a castle-builder than his two predecessors had been, and he had the renowned William of Wykeham for his master of works. William of Wykeham and Henry of Gower were somewhat alike in the course they adopted in life. They were both learned ecclesiastics, both men of great taste, and both have left beautiful specimens of their architectural skill to posterity. The chief works of Gower were the Palaces of St. David's and Lamphey, and the Castle of Swansea, each of which shows his genius and love of art in the beautiful arcading which is a chief feature of all his work.

Colonel Francis has shown approximately how De Gower, though a Bishop, became possessed of Swansea Castle. The owner in the time of Edward II was a son-in-law of Lord William de Breose, the last of the great barons of that name, who had large possessions at Brember in Sussex, and also in Gower, of which latter lordship the Castle of Swansea was the *caput baroniæ*. This De Breose was a terrible character: there was no act too dreadful, and no wickedness too great for him to commit in his numerous quarrels. He had a daughter and heiress named Alina or Alinora,

who married John de Mowbray, one of the chief nobles of the time of Edward II. When De Mowbray quarrelled with his King, the family lost all their estates, after the battle of Borough Bridge, in the year 1322. They had taken up the cause of the Lancastrian party, and when that faction was overturned, his head was cut off at York, and his family were reduced to abject poverty. Alina and her child were almost starved, whilst her vast possessions were confiscated to the King.

After the fashion of that day, immediately it was known that De Mowbray had been despatched, some favourite of Edward's came forward, and made application for the lands; and Swansea Castle then came, Mr. Grant-Francis believed, into the hands of Henry de Gower, though it cannot be stated authoritatively. Great forethought in the selection of the donee had always to be exercised, so as to secure the Castle to the King's side, and as to how the donee might behave towards the donor. De Gower, being a Bishop, could have no issue male or descendant, and would therefore be a safe person to whom to entrust the property. Be that, however, as it may, the Castle changed hands. Mr. Grant-Francis searched in vain in the Record Office for any direct evidence of such a grant to De Gower, but it is unquestionable that he reconstructed the Castle. Whence he got the money is not easily answered. The seal of Henry de Gower, Mr. Grant-Francis found in the Office of the Duchy of Lancaster, in London, whilst searching for materials for the history of Swansea. It is graceful in design, and exquisite in execution.

One of the peculiarities of De Gower in the building of his great works, was his quatrefoil or four-leaved floral ornament; his ogee-moulding was distinctive also; and within the building of the great hall (now used as a drill-room by the 1st Glamorgan Artillery Volunteers) there are arches which can be clearly identified as of his time. There must have been strong foes, hard fights, and violent deaths, from time to time in this

Castle. Fifteen skeletons were excavated within the old precincts when the new Post Office was built.

Swansea was once a walled town ; and Mr. Grant-Francis obtained evidence of grants made by two of the Edwards authorising the Corporation to raise money for the purpose of building and repairing the walls. Sutton stone was used for the quoins, mouldings, and ornamentation of the work. The same stone was also used at Neath Abbey, where the mouldings are still as sharp and true as when they left the hands of the masons ages ago. No doubt the Normans had succeeded in discovering the secret of getting and using the very best stone of the district,—stone that retains the mark of the chisel five hundred years. It was at one time proposed to build the Houses of Parliament with this stone ; but Sir Henry de la Beche, who was sent down to examine the quarries as to quantity, reported that there was not sufficient stone remaining for the erection of so extensive a structure. This was a very unfortunate fact, as the Yorkshire stone of which the present Houses have been built is already perishing, and has frequently to be renewed.

Amongst the remarkable things that have been recorded about the history of Swansea, perhaps the most remarkable of all was the flight of Edward II, King of England, from the hostile faction in the state, headed by his wife Isabella, who was called the "She Wolf of France." Edward came into this part of the country ; and there is evidence to show that when he started on his flight he was accompanied by many of the officers of his household, who brought with them the Great Seal of England, and twelve bags full of the documents of the kingdom, together with a large quantity of silver plate and costly equipments. In coming to Swansea he intended to proceed to Lundy Island ; and these valuables were of course deposited in the local stronghold, Swansea Castle, whilst the King waited for fair weather to set sail. Favourable winds, however, did not blow ; and after waiting some days, the King con-

tinued his flight through Neath Abbey to Ledbury. The sacks of national records and valuables were left in Swansea Castle, from which it appeared they were afterwards purloined by the people of the district, who ought certainly to have known and behaved better. Some years ago the late Dr. Nichol came across some of the parchments, five centuries old, which some poor patients asked him to accept as a token of their appreciation of his services, as they had no money to pay his fee. The small oaken box containing the parchments they looked upon as somewhat of a curiosity. It contained the original contract between Edward, as Prince of Wales (afterwards Edward II), and Isabella, Princess of France. This box and original record are preserved in the Town Museum. It will be remembered that Edward was afterwards taken, and murdered at Berkeley.

At the last Meeting Mr. Hartshorne gave some interesting facts of this flight, and he stated that he had ascertained from records that the King left Tintern about the middle of October 1326, passing through Chepstow on his way to Caerphilly. On the 4th of November he was at Margam, and on the 5th to the 7th at Neath, and was probably at Swansea between the 7th and the 15th. He was taken at Llantrisant on the 20th, resigned the Great Seal at Monmouth to Sir William Blount, and on the 28th he was at Ledbury. There is a pass from that Monarch to the Abbot of Neath in the South Wales Museum.

R. CAPPER, F.R.G.S.

ECCLESIASTICAL APPOINTMENTS.

PATENT ROLLS, CHARLES II.

(Continued from p. 233.)

- LLOYD, JENKIN, clk., M.A., rector of Langoydmore, co. Cardigan. Westm., 25 June. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 433.)
- " Jenkin, clk., rector of De la Vernach, St. David's dioc. Westm., 10 Aug. (13 Chas. II, p. 47, No. 166.)
- " John, clk., M.A., rector of Llansannam, co. Denbigh. Westm., 22 June. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 433.)
- " John, clk., one of the chaplains in ordinary to the King, Canon or Prebendary of Windsor, *vice* Hugh Cressey, who seceded from the Church of England. 7 July. (12 Chas. II, p. 3, No. 143; p. 19, No. 168.)
- " John, clk., Prebendary of Llanvair Talhayarn, first portion, in the Cathedral of St. Asaph, *vice* [John] Saladine, deceased. Westm., 6 Aug. (12 Chas. II, p. 19, Nos. 49, 50.)
- " Roger, clk., M.A., rector of Tenby, co. Pembroke, St. David's dioc. Westm., 23 March. (34 Chas. II, p. 2, No. 25.)
- " Thomas, clk., Canon or Prebendary of Bachryd and Llandeder Castle Payne, in the collegiate church of Brecon, St. David's dioc., *vice* — Awbry, deceased. Westm., 1 Sept. (12 Chas. II, p. 4, Nos. 156, 157.)
- " Thomas, clk., B.A., rector of Llangynyw, co. Montgomery. Westm., 11 Sept. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 172.)
- Maddocks, Thomas, clk., M.A., Prebendary or Canon of Cayre in the collegiate church of Llandaff, *vice* Hugh [Lloyd], Bishop of Llandaff. Westm., 3 Dec. (12 Chas. II, p. 4, No. 12.)
- Maddockes, Thomas, clk., M.A., rector of St. Andrew's, co. Glamorgan, Llandaff dioc. Westm., 5 June. (13 Chas. II, p. 47, No. 217.)
- Mathewes (Mathews), Manasses, clk., rector of Portynon, co. Glamorgan, St. David's dioc. Westm., 1 Nov. (14 Chas. II, p. 19, No. 110.)
- " Maurice, clk., rector of Erebestock, co. Denbigh. Westm., 24 July. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 359.)
- " Maurice, clk., Canon or Prebendary of Master Mago in Llandaff Cathedral, *vice* Evan Price, deceased. Westm., 4 Sept. (12 Chas. II, p. 4, Nos. 149, 150.)
- " Samuel, clk., vicar of Almeley, co. Hereford. Westm., 1 Aug. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 307.)

- Meredith, Richard, clk., vicar of Trellocke, co. Monmouth. Westm., 21 June. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 438.)
- „ Richard, clk., Archdeacon of Dorset, *vice* Richard Fitzherbert, deceased. Westm., 25 July. (12 Chas. II, p. 3, No. 1; p. 19, No. 99.)
- „ Thomas, M.A., rector of Llanddiniolen, co. Carnarvon, Bangor dioc. Westm., 13 Aug. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 285.)
- Meuricke, Francis, clk., rector of Egglwissaile, co. Anglesey, Bangor dioc. Westm., 18 June. (13 Chas. II, p. 47, No. 192.)
- Milward, Thomas, clk., vicar of Nessestrange, co. Salop, Lichfield and Coventry dioc. Westm., 7 Nov. (16 Chas. II, p. 19, No. $\frac{1}{16}$.)
- Morgan, Hugh, clk., rector of Bettons Bledrouce, co. Cardigan. Westm., 11 Aug. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 291.)
- „ Robert, S.T.P., rector of Llandinam, Bangor dioc., *vice* Thomas Bayly, S.T.P., deceased. Westm., 8 Sept. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 61.)
- „ Robert, clk., Prebendary or Canon of Llanddarog in the collegiate church of Brecon, *vice* Hugh Penry, deceased. Westm., 29 Sept. (12 Chas. II, p. 4, Nos. 60, 61.)
- „ Thomas, clk., Prebendary or Canon of Thomas Baschurch in Llandaff Cathedral. Westm., 22 Aug. (12 Chas. II, p. 4, Nos. 168, 169.)
- „ Thomas, clk., rector of Llangorse, co. Brecon, St. David's dioc. Westm., 9 Dec. (14 Chas. II, p. 19, No. 76.)
- Morgans, John, clk., vicar of Cardigan and Verwick, co. Cardigan, St. David's dioc. Westm., 22 Dec. (14 Chas. II, p. 19, No. 71.)
- Morrice, Richard, clk., rector of Llanglydwen, co. Carmarthen. Westm., 11 Sept. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 173.)
- Morris, David, clk., rector of St. George, *alias* Kegidog, co. Denbigh, St. Asaph dioc., *vice* William Salisbury, clk., resigned. Westm., 10 Nov. (14 Chas. II, p. 19, No. 99.)
- „ James, clk., vicar of Llanrhisteed, co. Cardigan, *vice* David Lloyd, ceded. Westm., 27 Aug. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 248.)
- Mossom (Mosson), Robert, clk., M.A., rector of Llan Ennis, *alias* Llan-ynnis, co. Denbigh, Bangor dioc. Westm., 16 July. (12 Chas. II, p. 3, No., 114.)
- Naylor, George, clk., Canon or Prebendary of Brampton in Lincoln Cathedral, *vice* Morgan Wynn, S.T.P., deceased. Westm., 30 July. (12 Chas. II, p. 2, No. 112; p. 19, No. 77.)
- Newborough, Richard, clk., Prebendary or Canon of Withington Parva in Hereford Cathedral. Westm., 5 Sept. (12 Chas. II, p. 4, Nos. 141, 142.)
- Newton, John, M.A., vicar of Rosse, with the chapel pertaining to the same, co. and dioc. of Hereford, *vice* — Price deceased. Westm., 25 July. (12 Chas. II, p. 3, No. 3.)

- Ottway, Humfrey, clk., rector of Llanrust, co. Denbigh, St. Asaph dioc. Westm., 8 Sept. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 169.)
- Otway, Thomas, clk., M.A., Prebendary or Canon of Llandrindod, co. Radnor, pertaining to the collegiate church of Brecon, St. David's dioc. Westm., 30 Sept. (14 Chas. II, p. 19, Nos. 19, 20.)
- Owen, Evan, S.T.P., rector of Llandissel, co. Cardigan. Westm., 20 July. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 383.)
- „ George, clk., rector of Llanbeder Wellfrey, co. Pembroke. Westm., 10 Jan. (13 Chas. II, p. 47, No. 108.)
- „ George, clk., rector of Narbarth, co. Pembroke, St. David's dioc., *vice* Evan Owen, S.T.P., resigned. Westm., 21 Jan. (13 Chas. II, p. 47, No. 24.)
- „ John, clk., Canon or Prebendary of Llandugwy, co. Cardigan, pertaining to the collegiate church of Brecon. Westm., 11 Sept. (12 Chas. II, p. 4, Nos. 110, 111.)
- „ John, M.A., vicar of Roch, co. Pembroke. Westm., 27 Nov. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 45.)
- „ John, clk., rector of Llandewy Wilfrey, co. Pembroke, St. David's dioc. Westm., 12 May. (14 Chas. II, p. 19, No. 212.)
- „ Robert, clk., M.A., rector of Llangelynin, co. Merioneth, Bangor dioc. Westm., 1 Aug. (13 Chas. II, p. 47, No. 171.)
- „ Thomas, clk., Canon or Prebendary of Marthary or Marthern in St. David's Cathedral, *vice* Jeremy Taylor, S.T.P., resigned. Westm., 12 Sept. (12 Chas. II, p. 2, No. 79; p. 4, No. 127.)
- „ Thomas, clk., M.A., rector of Llanvisnath, co. Pembroke, St. David's dioc. Westm., 29 June. (14 Chas. II, p. 19, No. 195.)
- „ Warberton, clk., rector of Rackton, co. Sussex, Chichester dioc. Westm., 27 Aug. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 243.)
- „ William, clk., M.A., Treasurer of St. David's Cathedral, co. Pembroke. Westm., 9 Aug. (12 Chas. II, p. 3, No. 99; p. 19, No. 10.)
- „ William, clk., presentation to the second portion of the rectory of Pontesbury, *alias* Pontsbury, co. Salop, *vice* Peter Studley, deceased. Westm., 1 Sept. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 209.)
- „ William, clk., Canon or Prebendary of Llanarthney in the collegiate church of Brecon, St. David's dioc., *vice* — Stephens, deceased. Westm., 8 Sept. (12 Chas. II, p. 4, Nos. 93, 94.)
- „ William, S.T.P., rector of Rhoscrowther, co. Pembroke, *vice* — Phillipps, deceased. Westm., 19 Sept. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 140.)
- „ William, clk., Canon or Prebendary of Worcester, *vice* Giles Thornborough, deceased. Westm., 7 Feb. (14 Chas. II, p. 2, No. 22; p. 19, No. 11.)

- Owens, Nicholas, clk., vicar of Arberporth, co. Cardigan, St. David's dioc. Westm., 19 June. (13 Chas. II, p. 47, No. 199.)
- Parry, George, clk., M.A., rector of Llangadock, co. Glamorgan, *vice* William Edwards, clk., deceased. Westm., 14 Sept. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 163.)
- „ George, clk., rector of Cheriton, co. Glamorgan, *vice* Henry Price, ceded. Westm., 13 Nov. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 77.)
- „ Henry, clk., vicar of Bettus, co. Montgomery. Westm., 17 July. (12 Charles II, p. 1, No. 390.)
- „ John, clk., M.A., rector of Eastyn, otherwise Queen Hope, co. Flint, *vice* Dr. Puleston, deceased. Westm., 11 June. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 454.)
- „ John, clk., S.T.P., rector of Ewhurst, co. Surrey, Winchester dioc., *vice* Dr. William Fuller, resigned. Westm., 10 June. (13 Chas. II, p. 47, No. 219.)
- Penry, Meredith, clk., rector of Llanhamlach, co. Brecon. Westm., 23 July. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 377.)
- Phillipps, John, clk., rector of Disserth, co. Radnor. Westm., 23 July. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 365.)
- „ Richard, clk., rector of Hyop, co. Radnor. Westm., 15 Sept. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 157.)
- „ William, clk., rector of Kellibeyll, co. Glamorgan, Llandaff dioc. Westm., 9 Dec. (13 Chas. II, p. 47, No. 117.)
- Piers, Griffith, clk., rector of Nannerch, co. Flint. Westm., 7 July. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 411.)
- Pooler, Thomas, M.A., rector of Pencombe, co. Hereford. Westm., 24 July. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 354.)
- Portrey, Richard, clk., rector of Rosehilly, co. Glamorgan, St. David's dioc. Westm., 18 June. (16 Chas. II, p. 19, No. $\frac{1}{4}$.)
- Powell, John, clk., B.A., vicar of Llansanfraid in Commoddwydwy, co. Radnor. Westm., 23 Aug. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 260.)
- „ Riche, clk., vicar of Bochwrđ and Llanbeder Paynes Castle, co. Radnor, St. David's dioc. Westm., 5 Nov. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 65.)
- „ Robert, clk., vicar of Nantmell, co. Radnor. Westm., 16 July. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 395.)
- „ Robert, clk., Prebendary or Canon of Bole in York Cathedral, *vice* [Henry] Smith, S.T.P., deceased. Westm., 20 Aug. (12 Chas. II, p. 4, Nos. 195, 196.)
- „ Thomas, clk., vicar of Lanygon, with the chapel of Yffine, annexed to Brecon. Westm., 17 July. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 387.)
- „ Thomas, clk., Canon or Prebendary of Gathbrengi in the archdeaconry of Brecon, and within the collegiate church of Brecon. Westm., 6 Aug. (12 Chas. II, p. 19, Nos. 37, 38.)
- „ Thomas, clk., Prebendary or Canon of Llandaff, *vice* Dr.

- Hughes, deceased. Westm. 25 Aug. (12 Charles II, p. 4, Nos. 172, 173.)
- Price, Charles, vicar of Cardigan and Verwicke, co. Cardigan, St. David's dioc. Westm., 28 June. (13 Chas. II, p. 47, No. 194.)
- „ Henry, clk., rector of Llanedy, co. Carmarthen, *vice* George Parry, clk., ceded. Westm., 13 Nov. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 76.)
- „ Hugh, clk., rector of Llanedy, co. Carmarthen, St. David's dioc., *vice* Henry Price, deceased. Westm., 8 May. (13 Chas. II, p. 47, No. 239.)
- „ John, clk., vicar of Cayo, co. Carmarthen, St. David's dioc. Westm., 27 May. (13 Chas. II, p. 47, No. 226.)
- „ Rice, clk., rector of Aberhavis, co. Montgomery. Westm., 17 July. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 392.)
- „ Thomas, S.T.P., rector of Llanyfidd, cos. Flint and Denbigh, St. David's dioc., *vice* William Arskin, S.T.P., deceased. Westm., 25 July. (12 Chas. II, p. 2, No. 153.)
- Prooand, Edward, clk., M.A., rector of Bridell, co. Pembroke, St. David's dioc., *vice* Louis Gwyn, clk., deceased. Westm., 14 March. (13 Chas. II, p. 47, No. 70.)
- Read, James, clk., M.A., rector of Byford, co. Hereford. Westm., 12 June. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 449.)
- Rhodes, Joseph, clk., rector of Old Radnor, co. Radnor. Westm., 21 July. (12 Charles II, p. 3, No. 8.)
- Roberts, David, clk., rector of Penegoes, co. Montgomery. Westm., 20 July. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 379.)
- „ Edward, clk., vicar of Llansanfraid in Mechin, co. Montgomery, St. Asaph dioc., *vice* John Hughes, deceased. Westm., 18 Sept. (12 Charles II, p. 1, No. 149.)
- Robinson, John, clk., M.A., rector of Llanverres in Yale, co. Denbigh, St. Asaph dioc. Westm., 4 Oct. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 123.)
- Rogers, Phillipp, clk., rector of Llanwithelan, co. Montgomery, St. Asaph dioc. Westm., 6 Aug. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 317.)
- Rowlands, Humfrey, clk., rector of Llanoryn, co. Montgomery. Westm., 21 July. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 34.)
- Rushworth, Isaac, clk., rector of Gladestry, co. Radnor. Westm., 29 Sept. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 125.)
- Sackett, John, Prebendary or Canon of St. Herman in the collegiate church of Brecon, St. David's dioc., *vice* — Prichard, deceased. Westm., 23 Nov. (12 Chas. II, p. 4, No. 22.)
- Salisbury, William, rector of St. George, *alias* Kegadog, St. Asaph dioc. Westm., 31 July. (13 Chas. II, p. 47, No. 159.)
- Salwey, John, M.A., rector of Richard's Castle, Hereford dioc. Westm., 19 Oct. (13 Chas. II, p. 47, No. 145.)
- Shawe, Silvester, vicar of Ey, co. and dioc. of Hereford. Westm., 9 Feb. (17 Charles II,¹ p. 3, No. 19.)

¹ Query 18th year.

- Smith (Smyth), Henry, M.A., vicar of Holm Lacy, co. and dioc. of Hereford, *vice* Mathew Turner, S.T.P., deceased. Westm., 25 Nov. (12 Chas. II, p. 19, No. 87.)
- „ John, rector of St. Thomas, Haverfordwest, St. David's dioc., *vice* John Parry, deceased. Westm., 28 Dec. (13 Chas. II, p. 47, No. 112.)
- South, Robert, S.T.P., rector of Llandissell, St. David's dioc., *vice* John Williams, resigned. Westm., 22 June. (17 Chas. II, p. 3, No. 61.)
- Spademan, John, M.A., rector of the moiety of the rectory of Llandynam, co. Montgomery, Bangor dioc., *vice* Henry Compton, S.T.P., promoted to be Bishop of Oxford. Westm., 18 Dec. (26 Chas. II, p. 9, No. 3.)
- Stanley, Robert, vicar of Kynnerley, St. Asaph dioc., *vice* John Smallman, deceased. Westm., 25 Nov. (14 Chas. II, p. 19, No. 90.)
- Stock, Charles, clk., rector of Aston Ingham, co. Hereford. Westm., 24 July. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 364.)
- Stratford, Nicholas, S.T.P., Warden of Christ's College, Manchester; Dean of St. Asaph; *vice* Humphrey Lloyd, promoted to be Bishop of Bangor. Westm., 30 Dec. (25 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 9.)
- Swayne, Richard, clk., M.A., vicar of Cleirowe, co. Radnor. Westm., 9 July. (12 Chas. I, p. 1, No. 406.)
- Swift, Thomas, Canon or Prebendary of Warham, Hereford. Westm., 27 Sept. (12 Chas. II, p. 4, Nos. 64, 65.)
- Swinglehurst, Richard, Prebendary or Canon of the Prebend called the Chancellor's Prebend, Llandaff, *vice* Francis Davis, ceded. Westm., 24 Aug. (12 Chas. II, p. 4, Nos. 170, 171.)
- Taylor, John, S.T.P., vicar of Dorston, co. and dioc. of Hereford. Westm., 15 March. (13 Chas. II, p. 47, No. 69.)
- Thomas, Oliver, clk., M.A., vicar of Neverne, co. Pembroke, St. David's dioc. Westm., 4 Oct. (13 Chas. II, p. 47, No. 144.)
- „ William, clk., M.A., rector of St. Florence, co. Pembroke. Westm., 20 July. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 384.)
- „ William, clk., Precentor of St. David's Cathedral. Westm., 4 Aug. (12 Chas. II, p. 3, No. 108; p. 19, No. 54.)
- „ William, clk., Dean of Worcester Cathedral, *vice* Thomas Warmestry, deceased. Oxford, 22 Nov. (17 Chas. II, p. 3, No. 84.)
- Tyler, John, clk., rector of Kentchurch, co. Hereford. Westm., 6 Aug. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 313.)
- Tyrer, Thomas, clk., M.A., rector of Mauncells Hope, co. Hereford, *vice* Richard Richard, deceased. Westm., 26 Nov. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 55.)
- „ Thomas, clk., M.A., vicar of Sellacke, otherwise Cellacke, otherwise Baylham, with the chapel of King's Caple

- Martinscove, otherwise Marstons and Pencoyd thereunto belonging, co. Hereford. Westm., 18 June. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 445.)
- Vaughan, Edward, clk., M.A., Archdeacon of Cardigan. Westm., 27 Aug. (12 Chas. II, p. 4, Nos. 176, 177.)
- " Henry, clk., Prebendary or Canon of Llandila in the collegiate church of Brecon, St. David's dioc. Westm., 26 Nov. (12 Chas. II, p. 4, Nos. 16, 17.)
- " Louis Owyn, clk., rector of Rudbexton, co. Pembroke. Westm., 30 Aug. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 238.)
- Waldron, Edward, clk., rector of Gladestry, co. Radnor, dioc. St. David's, *vice* Isaac Rushworth, clk., resigned. Westm., 26 Aug. (14 Chas. II, p. 19, No. 187.)
- Watkins, William, clk., vicar of Llanvyngangel Crewcorney, *alias* Kilkernell, co. Monmouth, dioc. Llandaff. Westm., 10 April. (17 Chas. II, p. 3, No. 73.)
- Watts, William, clk., Prebend or Canon of Bassum in Hereford Cathedral. Westm., 10 July. (12 Chas. II, p. 19, Nos. 151, 152.)
- Weston, Thomas, clk., M.A., rector of Langwm Dunmell, co. Denbigh. Westm., 27 June. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 427.)
- Whittell, William, clk., M.A., vicar of Leominster, co. and dioc. of Hereford. Westm., 9 Dec. (14 Chas. II, p. 19, No. 75.)
- Whittle, William, M.A., vicar of Aylmestree, co. Hereford, *vice* — Michael, ceded. Westm., 30 Oct. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 90.)
- Wicherley, Daniel, S.T.P., Canon or Prebend of Hinton in Hereford Cathedral, *vice* [Thomas] Clint, deceased. Westm., 18 Sept. (12 Chas. II, p. 4, Nos. 91, 92.)
- Wilcox, John, clk., rector of Mainstone, co. Salop. Westm., 28 Aug. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 246.)
- Williams, John, clk., vicar of Devynocke, co. Brecon. Westm., 3 July. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 420.)
- " John, clk., Prebend or Canon of Llanyfudd, dioc. of St. Asaph, *vice* William Arskin, S.T.P., deceased. Westm., 17 Nov. (12 Chas. II, p. 2, No. 24: p. 4, No. 27.)
- " John, clk., vicar of Llysworneth, co. Glamorgan, dioc. of Llandaff. Westm., 24 June. (14 Chas. II, p. 19, No. 197.)
- " Morgan, clk., rector of Letherston, co. Pembroke, dioc. of St. David's. Westm., 15 March. (14 Chas. II, p. 19, No. 232.)
- " Morice, clk., rector of Freystropp, dioc. of St. David's. Westm., 22 June. (17 Chas. II, p. 3, No. 59.)
- Winne, Humfrey, M.A., rector of Cemmes, co. Montgomery. Westm., 30 July. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 296.)
- Wogan, Ethereld, clk., vicar of Penallie, co. Pembroke, dioc. of St. David's. Westm., 4 Oct. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 121.)

Wolley or Wolle, Edward, S.T.P., rector of Denergh, *alias* Llandrillo-in-Rhoss, dioc. of St. Asaph. Westm., 3 Aug. (12 Chas. II, p. 2, No. 106.)

Wynne, Robert, clk., rector of Kirrigydridion, co. Denbigh. Westm., 11 Aug. (12 Chas. II, p. 1, No. 287.)

Miscellaneous Notices.

WILLIAMS OF DYFFRIN-CLYDACH, NEATH.—This copy of the curious genealogical inscription engraved on a brass plate in the Dyffryn pew, in the chancel of Cadoxton Church, was made by Mrs. J. T. D. Llewelyn, of Penllergare, in 1863, and deserves to be recorded in our pages :—

“Waiting for the second coming of our Blessed Saviour lieth Llewelin Williams of Dyffryn in this parish, gent., who so departed this life y^e 14th day of December 1625, and his body is enterred, with several of his ancestors, in this church. He was by paternall descent, in issue male, son, in the 10th degree, of Rees, the son of Jestin ap Gwrgan, y^e last prince and lord of Glamorgan of British blood; and by his maternal descent, in issue male, he was son in y^e like degree to Prince Conan, the son of Iago, King of North Wales, by Ranulph, the daughter of Alfred, King of Dublin. His wife was Gwladis, the daughter of Evan ap William ap Sir Howell goch, by his wife, Mault Cadogan, by whom he had seven sons and fower daughters, from whom are descended a numerous issue, now living in this parish and county, and in Monmouthshire and Carmarthenshire. All his sons (except the eldest) tooke his Christen for their sirnames, according to the old British and Welsh method.

“Here alsoe lyeth the body of William Williams, eldest son of the said Llewelin and Gwladis, who departed this life the 14th day of August 1643. His wife was Bridgett, daughter to Lewis Evans of Montgomery, Esq.¹

“And alsoe the body of Charles Williams, eldest son of the said William and Bridgett, who dyed the 20th day of March 1639. His wife was Juan, daughter to Sir Edward Aubrey, Kt., by Dame Jane, his wife, daughter and heir to William Havard of Tredomen, Esq.

“And alsoe the body of Philip Williams, 2nd son of the said William, who dyed the 24th day of April 1658. He was first married to Margaret, the daughter of David Powell of London, gent., by Anne, the daughter of Lyson Evans of Neath, Esq., by Margaret, his wife, sister to Sir William Herbert of Swansey, who dyed the 31st of January 1668, and lyeth buried here. The 2nd wife of

¹ Attorney to the Council of the Marches. He was of Llwydlo.

the said Philip was Rose, daughter to Morgan Cradock of Cheriton, Esq., by Anne, his wife, the daughter of William Prichard of Cârwent, Esq., by his wife, Jane, the daughter of Sir Thomas Stradling of St. Donatts, Kt., by his wife, Dame Katherine, the daughter of Sir Thomas Gamadge, Kt., Lord of Coyty, by Dame Margaret, his wife, daughter to Sir John St. John, Kt., by whom he had issue, Philip Williams, now living, A^o 1707, at whose charge this inscription is now Revived.

"And here also lyeth the body of the said Rose, wife of the said Philip,¹ who departed this life the 24th day of March 1680. She was, by her said mother, descended from John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster, King of Castille and Leon, and son to Edward 3rd, King of England. The said Morgan Cradock, father of the said Rose, was descended in issue male from the valiant Cradock well known in antiquity by the name of Cradock the Puissant and Strong; and by female extraction from the family of Sir Rhys ap Thomas, Knight of the Garter, and the Mausells, then of Scurlidge Penrys' and Oxudge Castle, now Margam.

"Another Descendant of the said Cradock the Strong was Sir Matthew Cradock, who lies interred in the Cradock's ile in y^e church of Swanzey. This Sir Mathew was grandfather to Sir George Herbert, the first sherriffe of Glamorgan, and to Blacke Will, the first Earle of Pembroke of y^e family now in being. The estate of y^e said Sir Mathew is now enjoyed by Fulke Grevill, Lord Brooke, and by the family of the Herberts, descended to them by a daughter of y^e said Sir Mathew.

"The above mentioned Jestin ap Gwrgan was Prince and lord of Glamorgan, and Morganwg, and Gwent land, in y^e time of William Rufus, King of England, and was wrongfully and treacherously (by Sir Robert fitz Hamon and y^e twelve Norman Knights whom Prince Jestin had retained in his service to fight against his enemies, and who came into England with William the Conquerour) dispossessed of his ancient paternall inheritance, y^e Castle of Cardiffe, where he then kept his court, and of twelve other castles in this county, with all y^e lands thereunto belonging, besides the Castle and Lordship of Sangleenith, or Caerphili, which Eynon ap Coltroyn (who after that base action was called Eynon Frâdwr, or Eineon y^e Treacherous, for combining with y^e said strangers to betray the Prince that had generously relieved him in his distress) tooke to his own share, and by the assistance of y^e said Normans possessed himselfe thereof.

"Prince Jestin was lineally descended in issue male, by his ancestors, Morgan Hên Mwyn fawr, who married the daughter of Rodrig the great King of all Wales, and by Ithel, King of Gwent and Morganwg, from Brennus (who, as some say, conquered Rome) or Brân fendigaid, ancestor to Coelus or Coel Godebog, King of Brittain, father to Helena or Elen Lueddog, mother to Constantine the Great,

¹ There is a remarkable hatchment to her in the chancel.

y^e first Christian Emperour. His wife or Princess, y^e mother of his said son Rhys, was daughter of Ethelstan or Elistan glôdrudd, Prince of Ferlex, and Lord of y^e lands between y^e rivers Wy and Severne, descended from Casuor Wledig, y^e son of Ludh or Lud, y^e son of Beli mawr or Belinus, the great King of Britaine; and his mother was Ancreta or Angharad, daughter of Ednowen, Prince of Tegengl.

"The said son of Hamon and his twelve Norman followers, hereafter named, tooke to themselves, as aforesaid, y^e castles and manours following. Himselfe, as chiefe of them, tooke y^e Castle of Cardiff; Richard de Grana, Villa Neath; William de Loudres, Ogmore; Paganus de Turberville, Coyty; Robert de St. Quintin, Llanblithian; Richard de Syward, Talyvan; Gilbert de Humphreville, Penmarle; Reginald de Sully, the Castle of Sully; Roger de Berkrolles, East Orchard; Peter le Soor, Peterston-upon-Ely; John le Fleming, that of St. George; Oliver St. John, Fonmôn; and William le Esterling, that of St. Donat's.

"The above mentioned Sir Howell gôch was ancestor, in y^e male line, to Sir Robert Thomas, late of Llanmiangel in this county, Baronet, and son, in the 8th degree, to Cradock, eldest son of y^e said Prince Jestin by his second venter, y^e said Princess; y^e said Sir Howell was alsoe ancestor to Judge Jenkins of Hensol, by his mother, sister to the above mentioned Gwladis.

"Here also lyeth y^e body of y^e above mentioned Philip Williams, Esq., who departed this life the 6th Day of November 1717.

"Here also lyeth y^e body of Mary y^e wife of y^e said Philip Williams, Esq., who dyed y^e first day of August 1726, aged 65.

"Here also lyeth y^e body of Jane, eldest daughter of Edward Turberville of Ewenny, Esq. (by Frances, his wife, eldest daughter and one of y^e coheirs of Col. Carne of Ewenny aforesaid), and wife to Llewelin Williams of Dyffrin, Esq., who died September y^e 9th, 1726, aged 23.

"Here also lyeth y^e body of Mary, daughter of y^e said Llewelin Williams, Esq., and Elizabeth, his 2nd wife, sole daughter and heir of John Horton of Broughton Gifford, in y^e county of Wilts, Esq., who dyed January 8th, 1729, aged 4 months."

DINMORE PRECEPTORY CHAPEL.—As it appears (*ante*, p. 155) that Llanmadoc and other churches in West Gower were granted to the Preceptory of Dinmore, in Herefordshire, the following account of the Preceptory may find a fitting place here:—

"This ancient and interesting little chapel, attached to Dinmore House, has recently been restored by the owner, the Rev. H. Heming S. John, assisted by his friends, under the supervision of Mr. J. P. S. Aubyn, the well-known architect, and was re-opened for divine worship on the 30th of September last.

"Shortly before the dissolution of religious houses, Henry VIII commissioned his library-keeper to make a tour through England,

and to report to him on various matters connected with the cathedrals, abbeys, and priories then established in the kingdom. The *Itinerarium* of the laborious Leland was the result,—a work of the greatest interest and value, as presenting a picture full of detail of the England through which a traveller rode in the sixteenth century. 'The Hill of Dinmore', says this accurate observer (and his description is as applicable now as it was then), 'is very steepe, high, well wooded, and a specula to see all the countrey about. There standeth a little by west of the very toppe of Dinmore Hill, on the left hand as I roade, a commandry, with a fayre place that belonged to the Knights of St. John of Hierusalem in London.'

"Dinmore House, which is now the residence of the Rev. H. Heming St. John, is situated midway between Hereford and Leominster, and occupies the site of the Commandry or Preceptory mentioned by Leland. The Preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers was founded in the reign of Henry II, by grant from the crown, out of the royal forest of Marden, and still forms, ecclesiastically, an extra parochial district. Establishments of this character, as is well known, were scattered over a great part of Europe in the days when the Order of St. John of Jerusalem flourished. They were partly monastic, partly military: their functions in time of peace, here in England, were to entertain strangers, to observe the rules and ceremonies of the Order, to farm the lands attached to each cell, and to remit the surplus revenue to the Grand Prior of England.

"Of the Preceptory at Dinmore, the only part that now remains intact is the chapel which stands in the garden of Dinmore House. It is clear that originally the chapel and the domestic buildings were connected; but the house is now entirely detached, and with the exception, perhaps, of some part of the foundations, does not date back beyond the Elizabethan period. The chapel is a small building, of which the older portion belongs to the Norman, and the later to the Decorated period of architecture. A peculiar feature of the edifice is the absence of any window on the north side, which is no doubt to be accounted for by the fact that it was on this side joined to the domestic offices of the ancient Preceptory. In the course of the restoration a hagioscope has been discovered high up in the eastern end of the north wall, which it may be reasonably supposed was made to enable sick or infirm persons to join in the services of the altar from the infirmary or some other upper chamber in the house. A tombstone, the eight-pointed cross on which shows that it once marked the grave of a brother of the Order, forms the top of the hagioscope, which is therefore evidently of a later date than the Norman part of the building. Fragments of many similar gravestones are built into the walls. The interior of the roof, which previously to the restoration was covered with plaster, was found to be of oak, a great part of which was in good preservation; and it is undoubtedly the original roof of the Decorated period, though its external elevation has been altered.

"Mr. St. John is also engaged in painting the glass for the east

window, in which the figure of Thomas Docura, who was Preceptor of Dinmore in the beginning of the sixteenth century, and became Grand Prior of England, is to appear. His arms and motto, 'Sans Roro', were found both at Dinmore and at Clerkenwell, which was the headquarters of the Order in England; and the arms are still visible on St. John's Gate, Clerkenwell, of which he was the builder. The old double patriarchal cross of the Knights Hospitallers still stands on the eastern gable of the chapel; and in levelling the floor for the purposes of the present restoration, a skeleton was discovered lying almost immediately in front of the altar, which it is believed, from the manner of interment, must be that of a member of the Order.

"Before closing this short account of the Preceptory of Dinmore, it may be of interest to trace its history since the dissolution of the Order of Hospitallers in England, in the reign of Henry VIII. Having been held by grants from the crown for terms of years, and on lives, by two or three families (amongst whom the name of Russell is found), the property was granted, in the reign of Elizabeth, to the family of Woolryche, who built the present mansion, and lived there till the year 1739, when the Preceptory and estate were bought by Mr. Richard Heming of Sibdon Castle, Salop, and passed by marriage to the family of the present owner. The chapel itself shared the fate of so many other similar buildings, and was allowed both to fall into decay, and to be used for secular purposes, from which condition it was rescued, and restored to its original sacred destination, by the uncle of the present owners."—*Hereford Times*, 9th Oct. 1886.

THE BLOOD-PRODIGY OF CHEESE.—In the *Archæologia Cambrensis* for 1885, under the description of St. Woollos' Church, at p. 282, is given an account of a supposed miracle in the fact of cheeses appearing "bloody within". The bloody appearance of the cheeses inside the church of St. Gwynllyw had, it appears, the good effect of causing Earl Harold to restore a large amount of stolen property. The bloody appearance sometimes seen in cheese, generally when it is kept in a damp place, is caused by the growth of a microscopic fungus of a crimson colour, named *Torula sporendonema*. The colour is like arterial blood; therefore in old times it was thought, as it looked like blood, it might be blood. The same style of reasoning is not uncommon in the present day. An enlarged drawing of the *Torula*, made by the writer, may be seen in the Department of Botany, British Museum, South Kensington, London. The more familiar "blood-prodigy" of bread, and the sacramental wafer, is also caused by a second crimson fungus named *Micrococcus prodigi-
osus*.

WORTHINGTON G. SMITH.

LORD RICHARD GROSVENOR, M.P., and Mr. John Roberts, M.P., have presented the Corporation of Flint with a copy of the cele-

brated painting of King Richard II, now in Westminster Abbey, the earliest known contemporary painting of an English sovereign. The portrait of the King was copied by Mr. Leonard Hughes of Holywell, Flintshire, special permission having previously been obtained from the Dean and Chapter of the Abbey. The picture has an especial historic interest for Flint, inasmuch as the unfortunate King was confined in Flint Castle after being taken prisoner by Bolingbroke. Mr. Taylor, the Town Clerk of Flint, and author of the excellent history of the town, has also received permission to erect in the council chamber coats of arms, in stained glass, of the six monarchs who conferred charters upon the ancient borough.

DURING some excavations in the old church at Newtown, Montgomeryshire, with a view to its restoration, a portion of an early encaustic floor was found at a depth of about 3 feet below the later surface. The tiles are of the end of the thirteenth century.

BISHOP MORGAN'S WELSH TRANSLATION OF THE BIBLE (p. 236).—Finding that the omissions spoken of by Fuller, as pointed out by Dr. Griffith, were in the edition of 1630, I assumed that they must have been copied from Bishop Morgan's edition of 1588, and so I put them in the first column as Bishop Morgan's. A more recent opportunity of comparing that edition with Parry's has shown that the omissions were Bishop Parry's, and not Bishop Morgan's at all. The earliest edition, 1588, has Exodus, xii, 13, as in the present authorised; but that of 1620 has the omission. And it is just the same in Habaccuc, ii, 5, save that Bishop Morgan's is much more plain and simple than any of the others: *e. g.*, "A Hefyd gan fod y gwr balch yn troseddu (ar) win, am hynny ni pheru, yr hwn a helaetha", etc.; that is, "And because the proud man transgresseth in wine, therefore he shall not abide; who enlargeth", etc. I am glad to be able to do this act of justice to Bishop Morgan's admirable work, even though the subsequent omissions may have been but printer's errors.

D. R. T.

Cambrian Archaeological Association.

THE FORTY-FIRST ANNUAL MEETING

WAS HELD AT

SWANSEA

ON

MONDAY, AUGUST 23RD, 1886,

AND FOUR FOLLOWING DAYS.

PRESIDENT.

JOHN TALBOT DILLWYN LLEWELYN, Esq. M.A., F.L.S.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

HIS WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF SWANSEA (W. J. REES, Esq.)	SIR H. H. VIVIAN, BART., M.P.
THE RT. REV. THE LORD BISHOP OF ST. DAVID'S	L. L. DILLWYN, Esq., M.P.
THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF JERSEY	F. A. YEO, Esq., M.P.
THE RT. HON. THE EARL OF DUN- RAVEN	J. C. FOWLER, Esq.
THE RT. HON. LORD DYNEVOR	T. TREVILLIAN JENKIN, Esq.
THE RT. HON. LORD ABERDARE	HIS HONOUR JUDGE BRYNMOR JONES
THE LORD LIEUTENANT (C. R. M. TALBOT, Esq., M.P.)	SIR J. JONES JENKINS
THE VICAR OF SWANSEA (CANON SMITH)	A. J. WILLIAMS, Esq., M.P.
	CHAS. BATH, Esq., F.S.A.
	HOWEL GWYN, Esq.
	H. N. MIERS, Esq.
	M. B. WILLIAMS, Esq.

LOCAL COMMITTEE.

HIS WORSHIPFUL THE MAYOR OF SWANSEA (W. J. REES, Esq.), *Chairman*.
ROBERT CAPPER, Esq., F.R.G.S., *Vice-Chairman*.

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W. L. Cox, Esq., Swansea	Joseph Hall, Esq., Swansea
Dr. D. Arthur Davies, Swansea	James Harris, Esq., Cardiff
Dr. Ebenezer Davies, Swansea	E. Sidney Harland, Esq., Swansea
Rev. J. D. Davies, M.A., Llanmadoc	S. Home, Esq., ditto
J. Richardson Francis, Esq., Swansea	Christopher James, Esq., ditto
S. C. Gamwell, Esq., ditto	D. C. Jones, Esq., ditto
Rev. Canon Gauntlett, M.A., ditto	Everard W. Jones, Esq., ditto
Richard Gwynne, Esq., Kilvey, ditto	T. Sydenham-Jones, Esq., Barrister- at-Law, ditto
C. H. Glascodine, Esq., Barrister-at- Law, ditto	W. H. Jenkins, Esq., Sketty
J. G. Gordon, Esq., Landore	Dr. H. A. Latimer, Swansea

A. C. Jonas, Esq., Swansea
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 3, King's Bench Walk, Temple
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 Rev. J. E. Manning, M.A., ditto
 T. P. Martin, Esq., ditto
 Albert Mason, Esq., ditto
 A. Merry, Esq., ditto
 A. E. Molison, Esq., ditto
 Nicol Morgan, Esq., ditto
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 George Nancarrow, Esq., ditto
 Dr. J. Paddon, ditto
 J. C. Vye Parminter, Esq., ditto
 C. H. Perkins, Esq., ditto
 Herbert Rake, Esq., ditto

W. F. Richards, Esq., Glyngollen
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 John Roberts, Esq., C.E., Swansea
 Philip Rogers, Esq., ditto
 John Squire, Esq., ditto
 A. P. Steeds, Esq., ditto
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 T. S. Sutton, Esq., Neath
 W. Terrill, Esq., ditto
 Abel Thomas, Esq., Barrister at-Law,
 ditto
 Dr. Jabez Thomas, ditto
 D. B. Turberville, Esq., Pontardawe
 Rev. Canon Walters, D.D., Llansam-
 let
 J. B. Wilson, Esq., A.R.I.B.A., Swan-
 sea
 J. C. Woods, Esq., ditto

Local Secretary.

Walter Lewis, Esq., C.E., Swansea.

REPORT OF MEETING.

MONDAY, AUGUST 23.

THE preliminary meeting of the Committee having been held for the discussion of the Report and other business, the Annual Meeting was opened in the rooms of the Royal Institution of South Wales, the Right Hon. Lord Tredegar, the outgoing President, in the chair.

His Worship the Mayor (Mr. W. J. Rees) said it afforded him much pleasure to welcome to Swansea the members and friends of the Cambrian Archæological Association. Since the last meeting here, in 1861, many members who were then present, and contributed so much to its success, were, alas, no longer with them. But fortunately, in this, as in all other matters, though they might deplore their loss, they had equally to rejoice at the presence of so many willing recruits as he now saw before him. They should also feel thankful that there were still spared to them a number of old members to guide and direct their younger brethren in those paths of investigation in which they had so distinguished themselves in times past. It had often struck him as not only a strange fact, but also a very encouraging one, that in this the most energetic time the world had ever seen, when men of all climes and countries were rushing into every available corner

of the habitable globe to develop trade and commerce, it should also witness the keenest desire on the part of all civilised communities to become more acquainted with the doings, the habits, and the peculiarities of bygone ages. They might quote Byron's words—

“Out upon him who for ever will leave
But enough of the past for the future to grieve :
Remnants of things that have passed away,
Fragments of stone reared by creatures of clay.”

No society had done more for their country than the one he had the honour to welcome that evening to their ancient borough. The Cambrian Archaeological Association had, indeed, done good service in rolling back the thick veil which had obscured many a fact, both in history and archæology, and had caused light to shine on what otherwise would have seemed dark pages in the past. If these societies did nothing more than this, they could justly claim their warmest gratitude. But, when he looked around him, and saw the same development in trade that he had spoken of followed by archæological discoveries in Greece by the Prussian Government, and our own investigation in the Holy Land, he felt that this and all kindred associations had some reason to be thankful that, though they lived in an utilitarian age, they did not altogether ignore the benefits resulting from the researches of antiquaries. In spite of the seeming eagerness in business, and the great desire to heap up riches, they often looked with envy on their more fortunate brethren who choose the calmer and more intellectual paths of life.

Lord Tredegar, on behalf of the Cambrian Archaeological Association, begged leave to tender their warmest thanks to the Mayor of Swansea for the reception he had given them, and for the able remarks with which his Worship had opened his speech. Before coming here, he had looked very carefully over the records of the Association for some years past, and had found that it was not the usual custom for the ex-president to attend on occasions such as this, and, therefore, he did not exactly know what he had to do; but he hoped the Association would forgive him for inflicting his presence upon them. He was sure that they would find that the district they were about to visit was an ample page, rich with the spoils of time, and abounding in objects of interest. He believed he had nothing further to do than to vacate the chair, and welcome into it a gentleman who bore a name all Welshmen loved. He was sure that one more fit than Mr. Llewelyn could not be found to occupy that position and conduct the Association through the great objects of interest that awaited them during the week.

When Mr. Llewelyn had taken the chair, Archdeacon Thomas rose to propose a cordial vote of thanks to their late president, Lord Tredegar. Referring to the meeting held last year at Newport, he spoke of the singular beauty of the county of Monmouth, and its richness in places of interest of many kinds and periods—Roman stations, British earthworks, Norman castles, mediæval religious

houses like beautiful Tintern, and churches of such interest as St. Woollos, Newport, Usk and Chepstow. He further alluded to the welcome and the assistance extended to them by the Caerleon and Monmouthshire Antiquarian Association. Altogether, that Meeting had proved more than usually successful and instructive, and much of its enjoyment, he thought, was due to the warm interest taken by Lord Tredegar in their work, and the pleasant genial manner in which he discharged the duties of President.

Mr. Laws, General Secretary for South Wales, in seconding the proposal, said that all who had been at Newport had felt exceedingly indebted to his Lordship, and he had laid upon each of them a personal sense of obligation.

Lord Tredegar, in an amusing acknowledgment, thanked the Association for their kind expressions, and was gratified to think that he had helped to make their Annual Meeting pleasant and successful.

Mr. Llewelyn then delivered his presidential address:—

"I thank the members of the Cambrian Archæological Association for the high honour they have done me, in appointing me to the honourable position of President. In following the Right Hon. Lord Tredegar, who was your President last year, I can only venture to hope the present meeting may be as agreeable and instructive to the members of the Association as that at Newport last year, under his Lordship's presidency, undoubtedly was. Chester was originally selected for our 1886 meeting, but, owing to the visit of the Royal Archæological Institute to that city, a change had to be made, and the meeting was eventually fixed for Swansea. A large and industrious local Committee has been formed, with Mr. Walter Lewis, C.E., for its active Secretary, and I trust that, if favoured by fair weather, we may be able to carry out satisfactorily to your minds the programme, with copies of which you will have already been supplied.

"The antiquities of Swansea have already received your attention at a previous meeting in the year 1861; but, for two reasons, another meeting on an already reconnoitred locality may be held with advantage. In the first place, a new generation will have sprung up after an interval of twenty-five years, to whom this meeting will come fresh and full of interest; and, secondly, the information acquired by those who were here in 1861 will not only bear refreshing, but very possibly be the germ from which more matured opinions and views will have been developed; and, if such find expression in the debates and transactions of your Association, it will be to the advantage and benefit of the history which it is our special point and object to clear up and emphasise for those who come after us. Truly, it is for this that the Cambrian Archæological Association exists.

"The remains of past generations rapidly become obliterated by the ravages of time, weather, and careless and destructive man.

We cannot well avoid the former, but it should be our constant watch and care to prevent the latter; and, in such a cause, every member of our Association can act as though he were a member of a vigilance society—prevent any vandalism which he may observe—secure that any excavation, disinterment of remains, such as opening a tumulus, barrow, or cairn, or laying bare a Roman tessellated pavement, shall not be carelessly done or left to inexperienced workmen, but, if carried out at all, be well superintended, and an accurate reliable report prepared for the next meeting of our Association. Remains do exist in our district, and it would be a lamentable loss if their destruction should be wanton or careless, and the histories on which they might shed invaluable light be left in the Cimmerian gloom, which we, as an institution, exist to brighten.

“The district around Swansea abounds with material for reflection on the past and of interest to the archæologist, whether it be in the Cymric, Roman, Norman, or Mediæval periods. Remains exist in pre-historic cairns and encampments giving a dim evidence of the rude quarrels and resistance to the intrusion of unwelcome invaders of the old land of their fathers, or in the cromlechs and Druidic remains which testify to the earliest forms of their primitive worship. When we come down to the Roman period, the evidences point to the probabilities that their roads and stations, which are still to be traced, both by their names and by their actual remains, were not destined to bring about that civilisation and colonial success which attended their engineering efforts in richer and more accessible parts of Great Britain—probably both on account of distance, of the poverty of the district, and of the resistance of the rude Welsh tribes, we find a scarcity of those remnants of the luxury which attended the Roman settlers in other places. Villas, with their tessellated pavements, baths, and other evidences of luxurious ease and rest, are scarce here, while the names of Castell and Caer, one of Roman, the other of Cymric origin, are as suggestive in their opposition as the positions of the camps of these rival nations. Names and legends may, if taken alone, be of little real value, but they are suggestive to many. I will record a legend of my own place given me by my father, as received by him from the old people of the neighbourhood. Penllergare (Pen-ll-e'r-gaer) is the head of the camp. Tradegar (Troed-y-gaer) is the foot of the camp (situate about three-quarters of a mile to the north). This would indicate that these camps were facing northwards. The names are Welsh. One mile and a half to the south is Cadley, or the Battle-field. A well near here is called Fynon Cironan, or Colcona, and the legend is that the Western tribes defeated at Cadley, after the death of their leader, who died from his wounds while drinking at the well which still bears his name, fled in confusion towards the nearest fords of the river Llwchwr, which now separates Glamorganshire from Carmarthenshire, and were routed a second time on the plains of Carn Goch, or the Red Carn, which took its name from the blood-

shed which occurred there. Another locality in the immediate vicinity is Llwyn Cadwgan, and, as we know that Cadwgan was King of Guhir or Gower, Cutgueli or Kidwelly, and Cantref Bichau, about A.D. 1066, it may be that he was implicated in the battle of Cadley, and, if so, a date would be obtained for the suggestive names above-mentioned.

"Many years ago, I was present at and superintended the opening of the principal carn on Carn Goch; it consisted of a mound of earth sixty or seventy feet across, and four or five feet deep, so far as I now can remember. This had once been covered by a heap of stones, which had been removed for making roads. On opening the earthen mound, a ring of stones was found, the centre of which was not concentric with the centre of the carn itself.

"A number of cists were found, consisting of flat stones, charcoal, and cremated bones. Two flint instruments were found, one a rude knife, and one an equally rude spear-head. Nine sepulchral urns or vases of rude pottery were found, ornamented by the impression on the undried clay of twisted thongs or rushes. One of these sepulchral urns then found I now present to the Museum here, while others were deposited, with their history, in the British Museum, in London.



"One deduction which I remember as the outcome of the discussion upon the above question, and which was, I think, based upon the negative evidence suggested by the absence of any Roman remains of bronze or iron, was that the antiquities were not Roman, but possibly pre-Roman. This is not necessarily any part at all in the legend I have narrated; Cadwgan Conan and Carn Goch may not have been connected, nor does it follow that either is connected,

with Penllergare. I merely give the story as exactly as possible as I received it from my father, and I dare say there are gentlemen here who will take a pleasure in shredding it into a score of fragments.

"I cannot conclude without a reference to the valuable addition to the records of the county of Glamorgan, in the publication by Mr. George T. Clark, of Talygaru, of his valuable history, *The Land of Morgan*, and I must express a hope he may live long to give us a continuation of it down to more recent times."

A hearty vote of thanks to the President for his Address was moved by Mr. R. W. Banks, seconded by Major Lawson-Lowe, F.S.A., and carried with acclamation.

The Rev. R. Trevor Owen, General Secretary, then read the following Annual Report:—

ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1886.

"For the fifth time, during its existence of forty-one years, the Association meets in this populous and flourishing county of Glamorgan—a county which has been from the first the foremost in its support, and the largest in its roll of members; and this is its second visit to this important centre of modern industries and of early antiquities. The interval of a quarter of a century since the former meeting has given birth, indeed, to a considerable infusion of new members; but it is gratifying to see among the Vice-Presidents of this gathering no fewer than eight members of the previous Committee of 1861. Most of us, however, meet here now for the first time, with the results of that meeting, and the subsequent researches to which it gave rise, to stimulate and guide us. And, if we miss from our present list the honoured names of Trahearne, Hey Knight, Stephens, Grant Francis, Moggridge, and others, we rejoice in the survival of the venerable Lord-Lieutenant of the county, of Lord Aberdare, Mr. Howell Gwyn, Sir H. Hussey Vivian, Bart., M.P., twice President, who shows his continued interest in our work by a paper to be read on Friday; and, especially does the Association desire to refer to one to whom this county is so deeply indebted for the elucidation of its mediæval history—manorial, military and genealogical—one whom the country at large honours as its chief authority on mediæval military architecture; and one to whose learned and willing pen the pages of the *Archæologia Cambrensis* owe many a valued article—Mr. George Thomas Clark, another of its Vice-Presidents.

"The number and interest of the papers to be read during the excursions are a feature which promises to add greatly to the pleasure and profit of our meetings, as was so markedly the case last year at Newport; and we venture to hope that we may enroll their authors as permanent members, and active contributors to

the Journal, of the Association. Some of them have already proved their ability. Margam charters to the number of sixty-five have been transcribed and annotated by Mr. Clark; but Neath calls for a fuller history than our pages contain. 'West Gower' has already found its 'vates sacer' in the Rev. J. D. Davies, Rector of Llanmadoc.

"Looking back over the past history of the Association, and bearing in mind how often the Committee has had to appeal to its members for a freer supply of literary matter and a more punctual payment of subscriptions, it is no slight satisfaction to be able to say, after a career of over forty years, that the annual quota of archæological lore is still forthcoming, though it may not be always punctual in its issue; that the list of members is not below the average; and that the funds are even more flourishing than they have been before at any period of its existence. Our younger members, therefore, may take courage; and we urge them to take a yet more active share in promoting the interests of a living and flourishing Society.

"During the past year, some of our members have been called upon to take a prominent part in duties of no mean order. Professor Rhys has delivered a course of 'Hibbert Lectures' on the Religion of the Celts; Mr. Romilly Allen has discharged the duties of Rhind Lecturer, in connection with the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, on 'Early Christian Symbolism in Great Britain and Ireland'; Mr. Egerton Phillimore has taken in hand the editorship of the *Cymmrodor*; the Rev. Elias Owen has completed his interesting account of *The Old Stone Crosses of the Vale of Clwyd*; Mr. Edward Laws, one of the General Secretaries, is far advanced with the *History of Little England beyond Wales*, a work which enters fully into the pre-historic and ethnological, as well as the more general history of Southern Pembrokeshire. Chevalier Lloyd, Major Lawson-Lowe, Mr. A. N. Palmer, are all busily engaged in literary work.

"It is well the Association can show so good a record, for it has lost many members since the last meeting; e.g.—

"The Right Hon. Lord Penrhyn, Lord-Lieutenant of Caernarvonshire, a Patron.

Ven. Henry Powell Ffoulkes, Archdeacon of Montgomery, a Vice-President.

Mr. R. Kyrke Penson, F.S.A., Local Sec. for Shropshire.

Dr. O. Richards, Local Sec. for Merionethshire.

Mr. Ignatius Williams, The Grove, Flintshire.

Mr. Edward Jones, Chetwynd End, Shropshire.

Mr. John Jones, Belau House, Oswestry.

Rev. Henry Ll. Browne, Monks' Sherborne.

"All these have been removed by death, and some few others have withdrawn. The following names, however, of new members are to be submitted for confirmation at this Annual Meeting, viz.:

“NORTH WALES.

“Sir Watkin Williams-Wynn, Bart., Wynnstay, Denbighshire.
William Henry Gladstone, Esq., M.A., Hawarden Castle,
Flintshire.

Rev. E. T. Davies, B.A., Aberdovey Vicarage, Merioneth-
shire.

Rev. T. J. Hughes, M.A., Llanbedr Rectory, Denbighshire.

Miss Lucy Griffith, Glyn, Dolgelley, Merionethshire.

William Taylor, Esq., Arthog, Merionethshire, and West-
bourne, Bolton, Lancashire.

“SOUTH WALES AND MONMOUTHSHIRE.

“F. Thomas Mansell, Esq., St. Hilary, Cowbridge.

S. C. Gamwell, Esq., Swansea.

Rev. Charles Griffith, M.A., Blaenavon, Pontypool

Everard Whiting Jones, Esq., Swansea.

Major Lawson-Lowe, F.S.A., Shirenewton Hall, Chepstow.

Major Purchas, R.E., Tenby.

“AMERICA.

“Henry Blackwell, Esq., 201, East Twelfth Street, New York.

“It is proposed to add to our list of Vice-Presidents—

“The Rev. Daniel Silvan Evans, B.D., an eminent Welsh
scholar and lexicographer, and some time Editor of the
Archæologia Cambrensis.

John Rhys, M.A., Professor of Celtic in the University of
Oxford, a distinguished authority on Welsh and kindred
philology.

“To the Committee it is proposed to re-elect—

“Mr. J. Romilly Allen.

Mr. J. R. Cobb.

“It is also proposed that the following be appointed Local
Secretaries for their respective counties :

“Glamorganshire.—Thomas Powel, Esq., M.A.

Merionethshire.—Rev. J. E. Davies, M.A.

Shropshire.—Rev. C. H. Drinkwater, M.A.

“and that Edward Parkyns, Esq., Secretary of the Royal Institu-
tion, Truro, be appointed Corresponding Secretary for Cornwall;
and Charles Hettier, Esq., F.S.A., Caen, to be Honorary Member
of the Association and Corresponding Secretary for France.

“Much attention has been drawn of late to the importance of
preserving the ancient court rolls and other deeds appertaining to

the numerous manors in the country, as throwing a vast amount of light upon the habits and civilisation, the legal and social condition of the inhabitants, the growth and development of local institutions, the devolution of properties and the descent of families. In giving our cordial support to the movement, we can appeal to the work done by our own Society in this very neighbourhood, in publishing the valuable *Survey of Gower*, and to the use made of similar materials by Mr. G. T. Clark in his valuable contribution to county history in *The Land of Morgan*."

The adoption of the Report was moved by Mr. Lloyd-Philipps, seconded by Mr. Hartland, and carried.

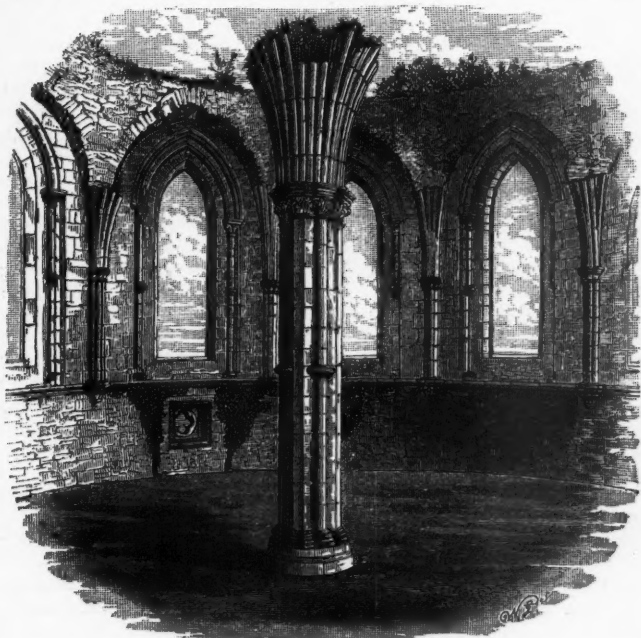
At the conclusion of the meeting, the members of the Association were invited by the Mayor to partake of refreshments which he had hospitably provided, and an opportunity was at the same time given for inspecting the contents of the Museum.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 24TH.

Some by train, but most after a long and dusty journey by road, a large party of members of the Association met at midday at Margam Abbey, the seat of Mr. C. R. Mansell Talbot, M.P., in whose absence they were received by Mr. W. Llewelyn of Court Colman, who also acted as guide on the occasion.

A small portion only of the Abbey buildings survive, and those almost entirely ecclesiastical, and most of them in ruins; but what does exist is of considerable beauty and great interest. The Abbey was founded in 1147 by Robert Earl of Gloucester; and his successors, as lords of Glamorgan, exercised the right of "*baculum pastorale*", that is, of appointing or confirming the election of the Abbot. The foundation was of the Cistercian order, and Giraldus Cambrensis, who visited it at the end of the century, records that "under the direction of Conan, a learned and prudent abbot, it was more celebrated for its charitable deeds than any other of that order in Wales." At the Dissolution it was sold to Sir Rice Mansel of Oxwich Castle, and continued in the male line of the family till the death of Bussy Mansel, the fourth and last Lord Mansel, without issue; when it passed, through the marriage of his sister with John Ivory Talbot of Lacock Abbey, to the Talbot family, which is now represented by the present owner, Mr. C. Rice Mansel Talbot, M.P. for the county, and father of the House of Commons. The most interesting feature of the existing remains is the chapter house, which is twelve-sided externally, and circular within—the earliest, if not the only instance in England of such an arrangement in a Cistercian house. A central pillar, with banded shafts and a richly carved capital, from which radiated graceful ribs, supported the vaulted roof, until it fell in 1799. The accom-

panying engraving, by Mr. Worthington Smith, presented to the Association by Mr. Barnwell, gives a faithful illustration of it. Around the walls, both within and without, are preserved many inscribed stones of unusual interest, on account of their inscriptions and of their sculpture. Most of them belonged to the Abbey, but some have been transferred hither for security, and nearly all have been engraved in Professor Westwood's valuable work, the



Lapidarium Wallæ. We observed, however, in a careful examination of the inscription on the Guorgorec stone, a recumbent *i* at the end of the name, making it read "Enniaun p' anima Guorgoreci fecit."¹ It is approached on the west from a double cloister, which is entered by a beautiful doorway; near it is a

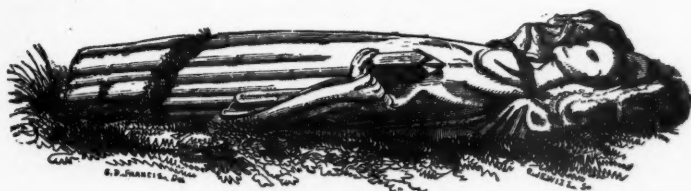
¹ In the *Life of St. Cadoc* occurs a statement that seems to refer to this individual, and records a curious form of taking possession of land. "The Abbot of St. Cadoc, with his clergy, brought the cross of St. Cadoc and his earth, and going round the aforesaid land of Conguoret, claimed it, and before proper witnesses scattered the earth of the aforesaid saint thereon, in token of perpetual possession." One of the witnesses was a Guagorit.

curious sundial of stone dated 1662. Passing around by a fine gateway, said to have been designed by Inigo Jones for a summer-house, we approached the west front of the parish church, which had formerly been the nave of the Abbey church. This front is of late Norman character, and was apparently intended for a tower, if we may judge from the corbels in the walling; but the plan was altered and two campaniles substituted, and a groove in the ashlar work points to the gabled roof of a porch now removed. The doorway is Norman, and deeply recessed. Internally, the church comprises a nave with two aisles; the two eastern bays form the chancel, and the spaces north and south are used as burial-places of the Mansell family. The piers are rectangular, and plain capped by a Norman abacus, and the arches semicircular. Sir R. C. Hoare's illustration to the *Itinerary* of Giraldus Cambrensis, shows a Norman triforium, pierced with small round-headed openings; but the wall is now plain. The Mansel tombs are interesting specimens of their date, and there is in the north aisle a beautifully executed effigy of Theodore, the only son and heir of Mr. C. R. M. Talbot. While the nave has been preserved as the parish church, the rest of the original church has fallen into ruin; but the remains show it to have been cruciform; the eastern portion to have been of rather later date than the nave: in the south transept had been apparently two altars; and the windows are of Decorated character. The east end was square, and does not appear to have had a lady chapel. The cloister was south of the nave aisle, the wall of which served both for it and the church; south-east of the cloister is the vaulted base of a building, probably the abbot's house; and the refectory is believed to have occupied the site of the present orangery. Here luncheon was served, and, after thanks had been voted to Mr. Talbot for providing the party with wines on the occasion, and also for permission to inspect the ruins and the house, a move was made to the chapter house, where Mr. Gamwell read a paper on the "History of the Abbey," which will appear in the next number of the Journal. Afterwards, the modern house, with its rich and handsome equipments, was inspected, as also were the fine paintings; two, of the old house, excited special interest.

Proceeding thence by road to Neath, a *détour* was made to inspect the effigy of "Adam de Kermerdin", an early Abbot of Neath. It lies in the grounds of Court Henry, at the foot of an erect stone, which bears an incised cross on each side. The effigy is much worn by exposure to the weather, and is broken into three pieces. He is represented as robed in a chasuble, and bears in his left hand a model of a church, in signification of his having been the rebuilders of the Abbey church. Both the erect stone and the effigy are protected by an iron chain enclosure; but the effigy, which has been broken into three parts, is much decayed through exposure to the weather.

The Abbey, described by Leland as in his days "the fairest abbey in Wales", was founded in 1111 by Richard de Granville—a younger

brother of Robert Fitz Hamon, and one of the twelve knights who accompanied him in the conquest of Glamorgan—and it was finished in 1129. The architect was Laly's, the same who planned Margam Abbey. De Granville retired after the foundation to Bideford, where his descendants resided for about seven hundred years, till their line closed with George Granville, the poet, created Lord Lansdowne in 1711, who left daughters only.



Abbot Adam de Kermerdin, in Court Henry Grounds.

At the Dissolution, the Abbey was granted to Sir Richard Williams, ancestor of Oliver Cromwell; and from his family it passed to the Hoby family, the last representative of which, Philip Hoby, died in 1678, and was buried in the Herbert Chapel in St. Mary's, Swansea. It is now the property of Lord Dynevor. The ruins are extensive, but much injured by time and weather, and still more by the careless hand of man; one part was converted into a family residence, and another portion was at one time used for smelting purposes!

Mr. T. S. Sutton read a useful paper on the plan and arrangements of the conventual buildings, which will appear in due time in the Journal. The finest portion of the remains was the pure Early English cruciform church, of which the nave and aisles, transepts and side-chapels, high altar and lady chapel, with central tower and grand west window, may well have claimed for it old Leland's commendation. The flooring of the high altar had been brought to light for the occasion, and some fine heraldic tiles exposed. Excavations had also been made in the sacristy between the south transept and the site of the chapter house.

Warm thanks were accorded to Mr. Sutton for his services; to Lord Dynevor, for permission to inspect the ruins; and to Mr. and Mrs. Howell Gwyn, for their kindly provision for the bodily wants of their visitors.

EVENING MEETING.

The President, having taken the chair, called upon Archdeacon Thomas to give a *résumé* of the day's proceedings, after which Mr. David Lewis gave a very interesting account of the Charters of Neath Abbey, based upon the collections of the late Mr. Grant-Francis, F.S.A. Commencing with the foundation charter of Richard

de Granville, A.D. 1129, he passed on to those of John in 1207 and 1208, showing the grants that had been made in the intervening years. From the first charter, it appeared that there have been two castles at Neath, and that the Abbey has been built upon the site of one of them.

Following Mr. Lewis's remarks on the Abbey, Mr. Banks referred to the paper which Mr. Sutton had read in the afternoon, and in which he was understood to say that nothing was known of the history of the Abbey after its dissolution. Mr. Banks suggested that it would be quite possible to obtain information as to its after-history by ascertaining, at the Record Office, to whom it was granted, and tracing its subsequent descent. It appeared to him and others who examined the ruins that, although parts of the original monastery remained—for instance, the fine room on the basement with a vaulted stone roof, erroneously called the Crypt—the greater part of the building which we now see had been converted into a domestic residence with old materials from the Abbey, at the end of the sixteenth or the beginning of the seventeenth century. He regretted that no member present was an architect, to give them more exact information. The large square windows of Tutton stone inserted in the building reminded him of Sir John Perrott's additions to Carew Castle, and the alterations made in Heidelberg Castle for the reception of the Princess Elizabeth of Bohemia. He urged Mr. Lewis to carry on his enquiries into the history of the Abbey, and hoped he would entrust the result to the Journal of the Cambrian Archæological Association.

Prebendary Walters, having asked whether there had been any monasteries in England before the Norman Conquest, was reminded of the evidence of Saxon charters. The difference also between the earlier British foundations and those of the post-Conquest period were pointed out; and the President closed the sitting by relating some legends of the ill fate of the possessors of abbey property, and especially one relating to Philip Hoby, the last occupant of Neath Abbey.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25TH.

At 9.30 this morning, a large party, about one hundred in number, including several members of the Swansea Scientific Society, set out for North Gower. Passing through Sketty and over Fairwood Moor, a halt was made at Pen y crick Tumulus, when the Rev. J. D. Davies, the historian of West Gower, read a paper to show, on the authority of the *Liber Landavensis*, that "at or near this spot there once existed an ancient British Church called 'Llan Pencerug' (the Church of the Chief Grave¹). This church had been the subject of a great dispute between Oudoceus, Bishop of Llandaff, and Bivan, Abbot of Llantwit, which ended in the church

¹ Should be "the church near the head of the mound".—EDD.

being granted to the bishop and the altar of Llandaff for ever." The episcopate of Oudocus was in the sixth century, and, as "Llan Pen Crug" was stated to be in Gower, there could be little doubt as to its identity: close by is Crickton (the Town of the Graves¹). The form of the tumulus was round, and its period the bronze age; but it had been dug into and nearly obliterated. Passing on towards Llanrhidian, the extensive and strongly marked earthwork of "Cile lfor" formed a prominent object crowning a hill on the right. There appears to be no history attached to it; but it must have been a position of great importance as commanding the estuary of the Llŵchwr.

At Llanrhidian, an interesting thirteenth century tombstone was shown in a garden, where it had been discovered last year, 1885, on the removal of some *débris*, forming a step near some ruined walls. Only the head had been carved; now much obliterated, and along the flat surface ran a Norman-French inscription, in Lombardic letters.

On the village green are two curious upright stones; one of them a *maen hir*, which, after lying long on the ground, had been set up by the Vicar about forty years ago; about the other there was considerable discussion as to whether it too had been a *maen hir* or the shaft of a ruined wheel-cross. It has been used within memory as the village pillory, the offenders being secured by a chain, which was fixed to two iron staples still remaining.

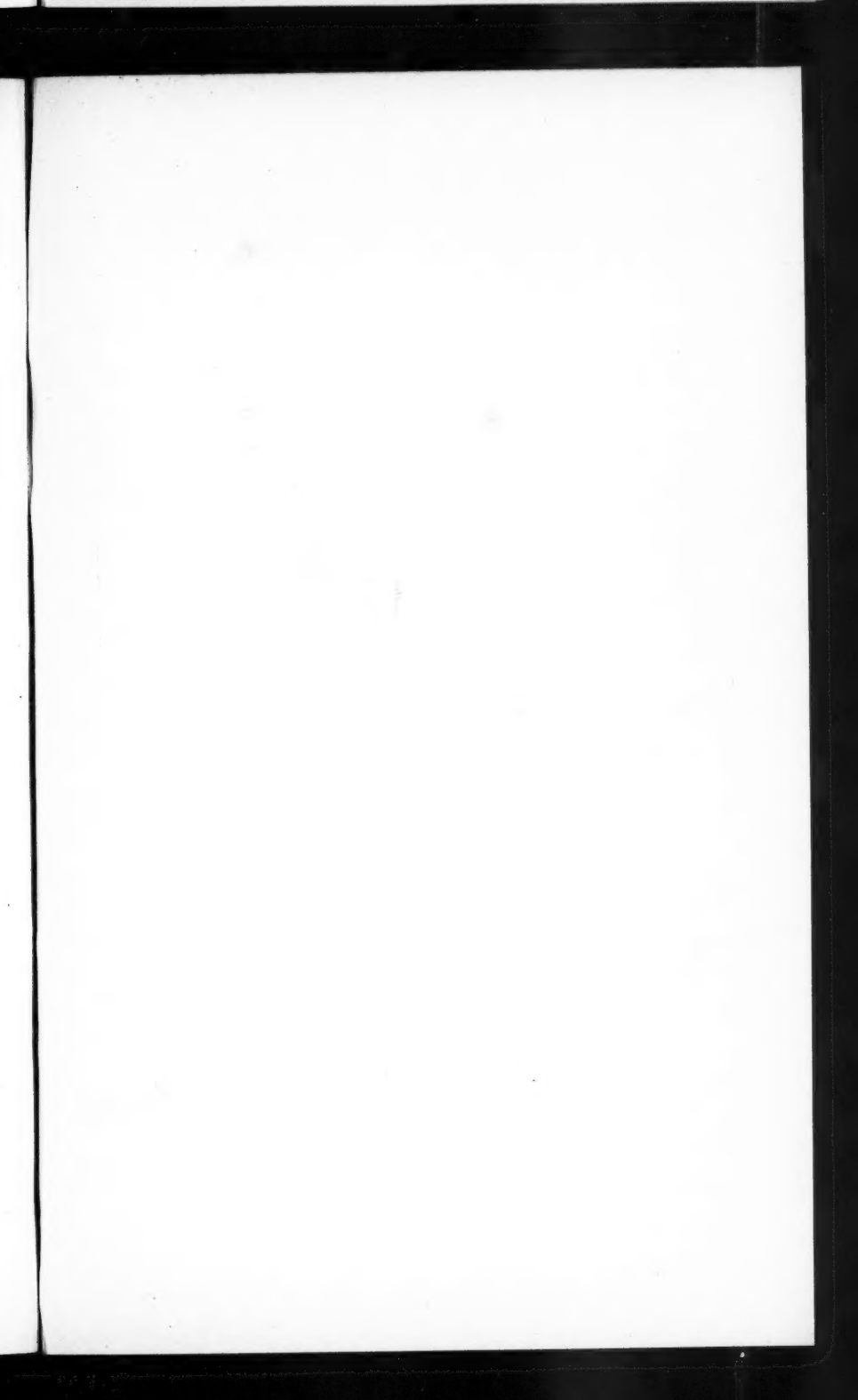
The church, which comprises nave and chancel, has an embattled tower at the west end, stepped in the Irish fashion. The embrasures of the battlements are of great depth, and the turret projects boldly; on the east and west faces are two distinct couplets of lancets, the other openings being two mere slits; the south window of the chancel is a double ogee. Internally may be noted the prolongation of the window-cill to form a sedile, and a piscina inserted in the jamb: the priest's door has been filled in, but another opened up. There are two chalices: one inscribed "Llanynnewir Chappell 1677"; the other is 1700. A curiously carved stone in the churchyard caused much discussion as to its real use, whether it had been a tombstone, part of a cross, or the tympanum of a doorway. A careful drawing of it was made by Mr. W. G. Smith, and we intend to refer to it again.

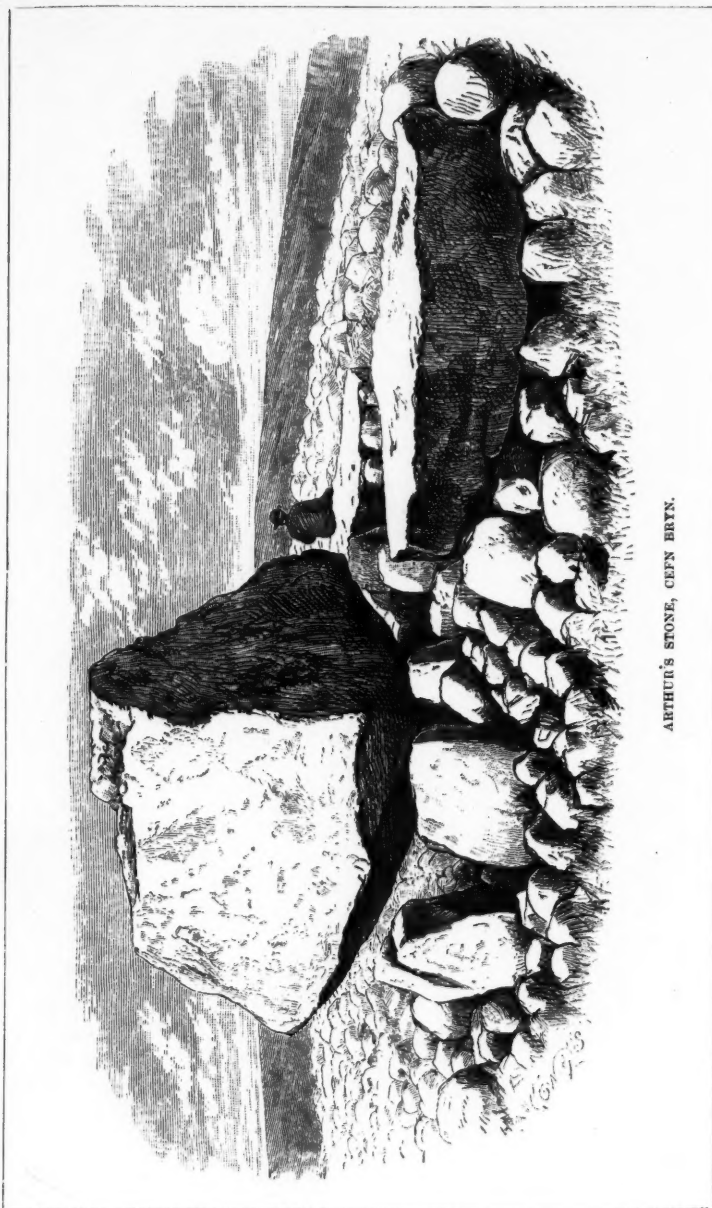
Weobley Castle is a very interesting specimen of the fortified residence built at the close of the thirteenth or during the first half of the fourteenth century. Placed on the edge of a very steep ascent from the marshy ground which forms the shore of the Burry inlet, and covered with water at each high tide, its position was well calculated to guard against any assaults by naval marauders, while its isolated position in a thinly populated district, much of which is still high moorland, made it less liable to attack to the landward. What its defences on this side were, can now only be matter for con-

¹ Rather, "the town near the *crug* or mound".—EDD.

jecture, for they are wholly obliterated, and their site is occupied by a farmyard and buildings, erected with the ruined materials. The northern front of the castle, facing the Burry inlet, and commanding an extensive view over it and the opposite shore from Loughor (Llŵchwr) to Pembrey, with portions to the east and west, still remains in a fair state of preservation; but the interior of the walls has been converted into a farmhouse, and has undergone such modifications as to make its original state unrecognisable. The building was lofty and extensive, and its ground-plan irregular. The principal entrance was on the west by two arched doorways through a small intermediate square lobby, unprovided with the usual modes of defence, within or without. On either side of the entrance are two small square towers, projecting from the wall; the narrow one to the left is almost in its original state, and the other much ruined; in neither is there any loophole for the defence of the entrance. Above the outer doorway, is a small lancet window with an ogee trefoil head, and there is a small transitional lancet window on the same level in the ruined tower to the right. The walls which remain are surmounted by a plain and deep parapet resting on a corbel table, serving as a cover for the rampart which ran along it within, and served the purpose of defence and of a look-out. Entering the building, a fine window in the narrow tower to the left looks into the inner court. It is still open and in good preservation, and consists of two long lancet lights with slight cusps, transoms at half its length, and a plain lozenge-shaped opening in the head above the central mullion, the exact counterpart of the long windows in the hall of Stokesay Castle, Shropshire. The absence of loopholes, and the few window openings in the outer walls of the castle, are deserving of notice. In the return wall northward of the western front, halfway up the wall, are the remains, now filled in, of a large double ogee-headed window, terminating at the top with a square stone, and transoms at half its length. A similar window, blocked up, may be seen a little below the corbel table on the east side of the square block, which projects northward, and is terminated by a fine circular watch-tower about fifty feet high, rising well above the level of the parapet; in the upper part of the watch-tower is a small ogee-headed window. A fine polygonal tower terminates the northern front of the building to the east. The upper part of this tower and the east front are covered with ivy, and hidden from view; but at the base of the tower is a flat arched doorway, probably the postern, from which there is an ascent by a steep and narrow staircase.

The name of Weobley at once recalls that of Weobley in Herefordshire, which occurs as "*Wibelai*" in the Domesday Survey among the possessions of Roger de Lacy; we will not speculate as to the derivation of the name, but rather suggest for consideration whether the owner of the castle in Gower may not have adopted the name of Weobley from his connection with Herefordshire and the owners of the castle there. Referring to "Notes on Weobley"





ARTHUR'S STONE, CEFN BRYN.

(*Arch. Cumb.*, 3rd series, vol. 15, p. 43), we find that Theobald de Verdon, lord of the manor and castle of Weobley in Herefordshire, died in 1314, leaving three daughters his coheirresses, of whom Margery had Weobley as her share. By her third husband, Sir John Crophull, she had a son, Thomas Crophull, who married Sibilla, daughter of Sir John de la Bere, the lord of the Gower castle, and died in his father's lifetime, leaving an only daughter, Agnes, who, on the death of Sir Thomas Crophull in 1383, inherited the Herefordshire Weobley, and shortly afterwards married Sir John Devereux. The Delabere family were owners of property in the adjoining neighbourhood and other parts of Herefordshire for two or three centuries.

After the ruins had been carefully examined, the Rev. J. D. Davies read a paper upon the history of the castle and some of its owners, which will appear in the Journal. At the close, a cordial vote of thanks was given, on the motion of the President, to Mr. Davies, for this and his other services to the Association.

The party then proceeded to inspect the maenhir on Manselfield Farm, known as "Samson's Jack"; the material of which is old red sandstone conglomerate, or pudding-stone.

On the return journey, a section of the party ascended the hill of Cefn Bryn, to inspect the cromlech known as Arthur's Stone. The huge capstone, of the old red sandstone conglomerate of the district, is now 13 feet in length by 6 feet 6 inches broad, and 7 feet in thickness, and it weighs about 25 tons; but a large piece, broken off through the action of rain and frost, must have added another ten tons to the weight. The stone was originally sustained by eight uprights, but is now held up by four. One legend relates that King Arthur, when at Llanelli, was annoyed by a pebble in his shoe, and threw it out to Cefn Bryn; and another states that St. David, the patron saint, struck off with his sword the broken portion. Under the name of "Maen Ketti", whence the name of the neighbouring "Sketty", it is alluded to in the Triads as one of "the three mighty achievements of the Isle of Britain". From it came the proverbial expression for any huge weight, "*mal llwyth maen keti*". The cromlech has formed the centre of a series of avenues and cairns, described by Sir Gardner Wilkinson in the first volume of the fourth series of the Journal, and illustrated by five engravings. The illustration here given was drawn by Mr. W. G. Smith, and has been presented by Mr. Barnwell.

From Arthur's stone the party extended their excursion through the village of Penrice, with its large village green and newly rebuilt church, to Penrice Castle. This fine ruin stands on high ground, and is very imposing and extensive. It was "one of the keys of Gower, and, with Swansea and Llwchwr castles, covered the frontier of the promontory towards the Welsh districts". Mr. G. T. Clark writes further that the ruins of the present, which, though old, was probably not the original castle, attest the continued power and wealth of the family (of Penrice) into the reign of the second and third Edwards, when they terminated in an heiress, Isabel Penrice, who married, in

1367, Sir Hugh Mansel, and had a son, Richard Mansel of Oxwich, ancestor of the Mansels of Margam.¹ The modern house, which stands below the castle, is the favourite winter residence of Mr. C. R. Mansel-Talbot, M.P. This was the finest military ruin in Gower, and great regrets were expressed that it had not been included in one of the programmes, and that the lateness of the hour did not admit of a more careful examination. Swansea was not reached before ten o'clock.

EVENING MEETING.

The President, having taken the chair, gave an account of the places of interest visited during the day; and afterwards referred to an anonymous letter sent to him by some one, who said he had been refused admittance on Monday evening because he was not a member. The President thought it would be well to popularise the Association, and to have one of the meetings open to the public.²

The Rev. J. D. Davies, in the absence of Archdeacon Thomas, then gave a *résumé* of the day's proceedings, and enlarged on many points of interest in the excursion.

Mr. Banks, in the discussion which ensued, differed from Mr. Davies in his suggestion that the sculptured stone disinterred at Llanrhidian, in front of the church porch, and now lying in the churchyard, had been the lid of a coffin. From its shape and the design sculptured, he thought it was more probably a sepulchral monument.

Mr. Laws thought that it had formed part, perhaps the base, of a cross.

A paper by Mr. J. Coke Fowler, upon "Some Inscribed Stones at Gnock", near Neath, his former residence, was read in his absence by Mr. David Lewis. It was compiled chiefly out of Professor Westwood's account in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, third series, vol. xi, p. 59, and in *Lapidarium Walliæ*. We supply from the former the engravings to illustrate Mr. Fowler's paper; although, in their present location, the inscribed stone, or so much of it as is visible, is cemented in beneath the figured one.

"The figured stone is destitute of inscription. It is of irregular form, about thirty inches in height, and twenty in width. Its surface is nearly occupied by a rudely designed human figure. The head is round, and uncovered; the arms raised, with the hands open and the fingers spread out; and a short apron or kilt reaches from the waist to the middle of the legs. Above the head is a series of short straight spokes or bars, some longer than the rest, and bent at right angles, forming a kind of canopy over the figure,

¹ *The Genealogies of Glamorgan*, p. 499.

² There must have been some misapprehension here, as only one of the evenings is limited to members, and that is necessary for the business of the Association. The others are open to the public on a small charge for a ticket. Perhaps it was this the anonymous writer objected to.—EDD.

which is in relief, the surface of the stone having been cut away. The kilt is formed of a series of longitudinal strips, radiating from a waistband, and giving the appearance of a short and very thickly quilted petticoat, as in several Irish figures on the shrine of St. Manchan.

"It is said that such representations of ancient Britons on the sculptured stones of Wales are extremely rare.

"This stone was found upon Cefn Hirfynydd, near Sarn Helen, and not far from Capel Colbren. A road is supposed to have been



made by Helena, daughter of Eudaf (or Octavius), Duke of Cornwall, and wife of the Emperor Maximus. The Sarn He'en has also been ascribed to Helena, the mother of the Emperor Constantine, who was first proclaimed in Britain. She was a Welshwoman; but it seems that Sarn Helen is a common name for roads in the Principality, and may, perhaps, be a corruption of Sarn y Lleng, the "Path of the Legion", as Watling Street (the great Roman road in England) may come from Gwaith y Lleng, the "Work of the Legion".

"The attitude of this and the figures on the stones at Llan-

defaelog, at Llanfrynach, and Llanhamlech in Breconshire, agrees with that repeatedly found in the Roman catacombs. It is generally interpreted as representing the act of prayer or worship; and the dress is specially Celtic, as may be seen in many early sculptures in other parts of the kingdom, as well as in early Irish metal-work."

A drawing of the stone, made by Lieut. Evan Thomas, R.N., was shown in illustration of the paper.

THE INSCRIBED STONE.

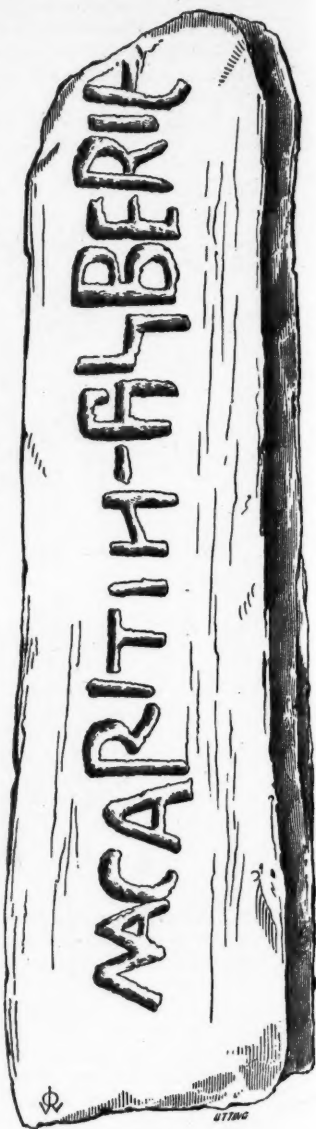
"In the *Lapidarium Walliæ*, by I. O. Westwood, M.A., Oxford, printed at the University Press for this Society, it is stated, p. 6, that the earliest notice of this stone is by Edward Llwyd in Gibson's *Camden*, p. 620. It is there stated that in the parish of Cadoxton and the hamlet of Llangadoc, about six miles from Neath, are two circular intrenchments, and a stone pillar thus inscribed:

"MARCI CARITINI FILII BERICIL.

"The stone is about a yard long and eight inches broad. The letters are rudely-formed Roman capitals of unequal height. It appears from a letter from the Rev. T. Williams (printed in the *Archæologia Cambrensis*, Series III, vol. xi), that about the year 1805 the late Lady Mackworth, the then owner of Gnoll, collected all the curious stones in the neighbourhood, for the purpose of embellishing a grotto at Gnoll. The stone was partly broken before removal, and the extremity of the inscription received some injury. It now reads thus:

"MACARITIN - FILI BERI.

"The letter i is horizontal, as is often the case in the Welsh inscribed names. As to the final part of the last word there is some doubt, as the stone



has been injured since Camden read it "*Bericii*", though his fac-simile looks more like *Bericci*.

"In the folio edition of *Camden*, which I have at The Hill, the inscription is given as it existed before the fracture."

Canon Walters mentioned a fragment of a stone found in the rebuilding of Ystradgynlais Church with an inscription, *Hic jacet*.

Major Lawson-Lowe also spoke of a stone with interlaced pattern found in taking down the north-west angle of the nave of a church near Chepstow.

Mr. R. Gwynne gave an account of various archæological objects in the neighbourhood; and, after a brief discussion, the meeting was closed.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 26TH.

The first object this morning was Swansea Castle, over which Mr. C. Bath, F.S.A., acted as guide, and pointed out its principal features; and conducted the party through the portions that still survive, though much altered by the many changes that have been made in them. The distinguishing feature of the Castle, which was built by Henry de Gower, Bishop of St. David's, in the fourteenth century, is the handsome arcaded parapet of the tower, which stands out well above the town buildings, and is the counterpart, with some difference, of the similar work at Lamphey and St. David's. In the great hall, now used as an armoury, an excellent paper on its history was read by Mr. Capper, F.R.G.S., for which he received the thanks of the Association. It will be found on pp. 302-7 *supra*. From the Castle a move was made to St. David's Hospital, founded by Bishop Henry de Gower in 1332, with the aid of other benefactors, for six chaplains and the support of blind decrepit priests and other poor (religious) men in his diocese of St. David's. At the dissolution, it was granted to Sir George Herbert; then metamorphosed into a Tudor residence—subsequently plastered over and lost sight of until it was discovered by Mr. George Grant Francis. It has lately been purchased by our President. An interesting paper on the surviving remains was read by Mr. J. Buckley Wilson, A.R.I.B.A., who illustrated his account by a ground-plan and drawings, and a restoration view of the old chapel, the open timber-work of the roof of which still remains. These we hope to give with the paper in a future number.

From this to the parish church of St. Mary's was but a short distance; and here Mr. Gamwell gave an account of the edifice and its historical associations. Rebuilt by Bishop Gower, its character and proportions were much altered for the worse, owing to an accident in 1739, when the roof of the middle aisle fell in just before divine service on May 20th. In the reconstruction, the pillars of the nave had to be rebuilt, and the church was made twelve feet narrower than before. The ground-plan comprises a

nave with aisles, and a long chancel with the Cradock and Morris chapels on the north side, a north porch, and a tower on the south. This last has on its summit a curious arrangement for lighting beacon fires. In the chancel, and forming a reredos, is a fine painting ascribed to Sassoferrato (died 1598), representing the Madonna and Child, presented to the church by the late Mr. Thomas Bowdler of the Rhyddings. On the north wall, fixed into the marble top of an altar-tomb, which once stood in the middle of the chancel, is a fine brass representing Sir Hugh Johnys, Knight of the Holy Sepulchre, and Dame Mawde, his wife, with nine of their children. The inscription, in old English character, reads thus: "Pray for the soule of Sir Hugh Johnys, knight, and dame Mawde, his wife, which Sir Hugh was made knight at the holy sepulchre of our lord Jhu Crist in the city of Jerusalem the xiiij day of August the yere of our lord Gode M.CCCCXLI. And the said Sir Hugh had cōtynued in the werris ther long tyme byfore by the space of five yer's that is to sey ageynst the Turkis and Sarsyns in the p'tis of troy grecie & turky under Iohn y^t tyme Emprowrie of Constantinople, and after that was knight marchall of ffrance under John duke of Som'set by the space of ffyve yere, and in likewise after that was knight marchall of Ingland under the good John duke of Norfolke which John gyave unto hym the manō of landymō to hym and to hys heyr for ev'more uppon whose soullis Jhu hav mercy." The Dame Mawde was first cousin to Sir Matthew Cradock, whose altar-tomb, with effigies of himself and his wife, and richly canopied carvings, is seen in the Cradock Chapel with this inscription: HERE LIETH SIR MATHIE CRADOK KNIGHT SUMETIME DEPUTE UNTO THE RIGHT HONORABLE CHARLES ERLE OF WORCET IN THE COUNTIE OF GLAMORGAN & MORGAN CHAUNCOLOR OF THE SAME STEWARD OF GOWER AND KILVEI, AND MI LADI KATERIN HIS WIFFE. This MI LADI KATERIN was Lady Katherine Gordon, the widow of Perkin Warbeck, who married for her second husband Sir Matthew, and after his decease married, for the third time, Sir John Strangeways, of Fyfield, Berkshire, where, and not here, in spite of her effigy, she lies interred. Sir Matthew and his wife lived at the Place House, the site of which is now occupied by the south side of Temple Street. In the same chapel, now called the Herbert Chapel, is another monument which shows who was an occupant of the domestic residence on the site of Neath Abbey:

"Here lyeth the body of Philip Hoby of the Abby of Neath in this County Esquire fourth son to Peregrine Hoby of Bysham in the County of Berks Esq. by Katherine daughter to Sir Wm. Dodington of Brey more in the County of Southampton Knt. by Mary the daughter and sole heir of Sir John Herbert Knt. and Secretary of State to Queen Elizabeth, who departed this life on the 15 day of June 1678 and on the 1st day of July following was brought to be interred with one of his ancestors Sir Mathew Cradock and Father to Sir George Herbert Knt. and Father of the said Sir John and eldest brother to William first Earl of Pembroke of the family of the hows of Pembroke now in being."

The arches by which this chapel opened into the church have been built up, and the place, notwithstanding its monuments, is very neglected and uncared for.

The effigy of a priest, which once occupied the recess in the north wall of the chancel until it was removed about seventy years ago outside the church, has again been brought under cover, and now lies, secure at least from the weather, in a small vestry-room at the west end. We shall recur to this on another occasion.

In the afternoon, a very large party drove, on the invitation of the President, to Penllergare, a name indicative of a Roman encampment. Here, whilst many stayed to enjoy the singular beauties of the place—the fine gardens and the wonders of the Moth House—others followed the President to Carn Goch Common. On this common he had discovered many years ago the sepulchral urn¹ which he presented on Monday evening to the Swansea Museum; and, not far off, and closely adjoining the Roman road from Neath (Nidum) to Llŵchwr (Leucarum), he pointed out two small square camps. The larger one—31 yards by 30 yards—with a fosse of eight yards from the outer edge to the crest of the agger, had two entrances opposite each other, north and south; the other, a little smaller, had four, one on each side. Mr. Banks mentioned a similar entrenchment,² about 110 feet square, with four entrances, fosse and agger not more than six feet in width, in the line of the Roman road from Castell Collen to Llechryd and Builth, on the summit of the rising ground between Llandrendod and Howey, close to the Central Wales Railway, and commanding a view of the line of road either way.

On the return to Penllergare, the whole party were most hospitably entertained by the President, to whom and Mrs. Llewelyn the cordial thanks of the Association were accorded, on the motion of Archdeacon Thomas, seconded by Mr. Lloyd-Philipps as one of the oldest members, both for their genial hospitality and for the unceasing interest they had taken in the whole of the meetings.

EVENING MEETING.

At this, which was a meeting of Members only, the Treasurer reported that he had £209:13:3 in hand on the Society's account; that several subscriptions for last year were unpaid, and that the greater part of the subscriptions for the present year remained to be collected. He mentioned that Mr. Stephen W. Williams contemplated an early visit to Strata Florida, with a view to make accurate drawings of the few architectural remains, and a ground-plan of the buildings, and suggested that the Society might afford material aid if it granted him £5 for labourers' work in excavations to trace the lines of the walls. After a discussion, it was resolved to allow Mr. Williams £5 out of the funds of the Society for the purpose. Denbigh was decided upon as the place of meeting for 1867.

¹ *Archæologia Cambrensis*, vol. for 1856.

² *Ibid.*, 4th Series, vol. iv, p. 287.

FRIDAY, AUGUST 27TH.

To-day the Excursion was into South Gower, in order to see the rarest prehistoric monument in the peninsula—the famous chambered cairn of Park Le Breos. There the members were met by Sir H. Hussey Vivian, Bart., M.P., who had travelled from London to receive his visitors. The cairn is not found, as is usually the case, on the high ground, but is situated in the bottom of a secluded and well-sheltered dingle. Here Sir Hussey Vivian read a paper, which he had contributed to the *Archæologia Cambrensis* in 1871, supplemented by more recent observations down to date. As we purpose reprinting the whole paper in a future number, it will suffice to state here that “this valuable prehistoric tomb was discovered in 1869, and opened under the eyes of Sir John Lubbock and Sir Hussey Vivian. It consists of a central avenue, the entrance to which is funnel-shaped, and very neatly constructed of dry masonry, 16 ft. long; at the mouth 12 ft. wide, contracting to 3 ft. 6 ins.; at this point it joins the central aisle, from which branch off the chambered cells, two on either side. This aisle is built of large stone slabs, and is 17 ft. long, with a uniform width of 3 ft. The chambers are 6 ft. by 2 ft., and the interstices between the slabs are carefully packed with small stones. When the cairn was opened, it contained the remains of at least twenty human beings, two of them having been aged persons, two children, two females; while the remainder were persons in the prime of life. The bones were too fragmentary to decide what was the shape of the crania. With the human remains were deer and swine’s teeth, and fragments of sun-dried pottery. The chambers contained two and three bodies, the remainder were arranged in the central aisle.

A short discussion ensued between Sir Hussey and Mr. Laws as to whether the cells had been covered with slabs or not; the latter contending that they must have been so covered, the former as urgently maintaining the negative: the opinion of the Members was in favour of the covering slabs.

The “Cat Hole” cave, about 200 yards to the north of the cairn, was next visited; but it was not possible to go far into it, owing to the foul air.

On the rocky point at the head of Brock Bottom, Sir Hussey pointed out a distinctly marked vallum running across the point, and separating it from the level-ground to the west. Within this vallum was a small space of ground with several circular depressions, which, he thought, must have formed the site of beehive huts: the position is well-sheltered and defensible, and may well have served as the camping-ground of an early tribe. A ground-plan would be very helpful towards understanding the arrangement.

Afterwards, a generous hospitality was shown to the Members at Park Le Breos; and, in thanking Sir Hussey for this and for his paper on the cairn, occasion was taken to allude to the great care shown in the preservation of the remains.

From this point the party separated into two divisions; the one branching off to see the famous Bone Caves, where a paper by Mr. C. H. Perkins was read in his absence by the Rev. J. E. Manning, and on to Pennard Castle, a quadrangular fortress of the Edwardian type, of which "nothing now remains of any consequence save a bold rude gate with rude flanking towers". The other party drove to Bishopston Church, an interesting edifice of the twelfth century. It consists of chancel, nave, and western tower with battlements. In the south wall of the chancel are two loop windows and a blocked-up priest's door; near the windows is a piscina projecting from the wall. In the north wall of the nave is the doorway to the rood-loft, and a small window by which it was lighted. The font is square, on a circular stem and square base, reminding one of the Pembrokeshire type. The chalice is Elizabethan, and is inscribed "Pocullum Ecclesie de Byshops Towne".

The next and last point of the Excursion was the Castle of Oystermouth, an imposing ruin which disputed with Penrice the honour of being the chief stronghold in Gower. The principal feature is the square keep, in the upper story of which is the chapel, with five large Decorated windows; the north side is the most stately, and is pierced with many windows. The grand entrance at the south-east is defended by towers and portcullis. A paper read by Mr. Martin on the spot, and illustrated by a ground-plan, made it much more feasible to make out the somewhat intricate arrangements. A hearty vote of thanks was passed to Mr. Martin, on the motion of the President. This paper will appear in the Journal.

EVENING MEETING.

At this the concluding session of the Annual Meeting, the President in the chair, after the usual brief *résumé* of the two days' excursions had been given, the following votes of thanks were passed unanimously:

1. To the President and Council of the Royal Institution of South Wales for the use of their rooms; proposed by the Earl of Cawdor, and seconded by Archdeacon Thomas.
2. To the Entertainers, and especially to his Worship the Mayor of Swansea; on the motion of Mr. R. H. Wood, seconded by Mr. Hartland.
3. To the Local Committee, particularly to their Vice-Chairman, Mr. Capper, and their Secretary, Mr. Walter Lewis; proposed by Mr. Laws, seconded by Major Lawson-Lowe.
4. To the Readers of Papers, especially to the Rev. J. D. Davies and Mr. Gamwell; on the motion of Mr. Banks, seconded by Mr. Lloyd-Phillips.

The votes having been respectively acknowledged, the rest of the evening was devoted to a *conversazione* and music; and so closed a very pleasant and successful week, thanks in no slight degree to the genial presence and unflagging interest of the President.

CAMBRIAN ARCHÆOLOGICAL ASSOCIATION.

SWANSEA MEETING, AUGUST 23-27, 1886.

RECEIPTS.

SUBSCRIBERS TO LOCAL FUND.	£	s.	d.
J. T. D. Llewelyn, Esq., <i>President</i>	5	5	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Dunraven	5	0	0
The Right Hon. Lord Tredegar	5	0	0
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of St. David's	2	2	0
The Right Hon. Lord Aberdare	2	2	0
Howel Gwyn, Esq.	2	2	0
Charles Bath, Esq.	2	2	0
F. A. Yeo, Esq., M.P.	2	2	0
J. Richardson Francis, Esq.	2	2	0
The Rev. Canon Smith	2	2	0
The Right Hon. The Earl of Jersey	2	0	0
His Honour Judge Brynmor Jones	2	0	0
M. B. Williams, Esq.	2	0	0
J. C. Fowler, Esq.	1	1	0
Joseph Hall, Esq.	1	1	0
Rev. Canon Walters, D.D.	1	1	0
Robert Capper, Esq.	1	1	0
David Lewis, Esq.	1	1	0
A. C. Jonas, Esq.	1	1	0
His Worship the Mayor of Swansea (W. J. Rees, Esq.)	1	1	0
J. Trevilian Jenkin, Esq.	1	1	0
Dr. Paddon	1	1	0
J. Buckley Wilson, Esq.	1	1	0
Dr. Jabez Thomas	1	1	0
Everard W. Jones, Esq.	1	1	0
T. S. Sutton, Esq.	1	1	0
Edward Roberts, Esq.	1	1	0
Dr. D. Arthur Davies	1	1	0
A. Merry, Esq.	1	1	0
W. R. Collins, Esq.	1	1	0
Nicol Morgan, Esq.	1	1	0
John Roberts, Esq.	1	1	0
J. E. Moore, Esq.	1	1	0
Dr. I. Padley	1	1	0
Dr. H. A. Latimer	1	1	0
Sir H. H. Vivian, Bart., M.P.	1	0	0
Rev. E. L. Barnwell	1	0	0
J. G. Gordon, Esq.	1	0	0
Sir J. Jones Jenkins	1	0	0
Sums of 10s.:—T. R. R. Davison, Esq.; Rev. J. D. Davies, M.A.; H. N. Miers, Esq.; A. P. Steeds, Esq.; Philip Rogers, Esq.; A. Merry, Esq. (2); F. Glyn Price,			

	£	s.	d.
Esq.; Thomas Hall, Esq.; H. D. B. Dillwyn, Esq.; Miss Aubrey; Rev. T. W. Prickett (2); Rev. J. E. Manning, M.A.; A. E. Jacobs, Esq.; E. Starbuck Williams, Esq.; D. C. Jones, Esq.; Ven. Archdeacon Griffiths; F. B. Eden, Esq.; T. P. Martin, Esq.; Rad- cliffe Morgan, Esq. (2); Iltid B. Nichol, Esq.; A. Cruickshank, Esq.; Thomas Evans, Esq.; G. S. Jacobs, Esq.; J. Squire, Esq.; Richard Gwynne, Esq.; Miss Madge; Dr. Ebenezer Davies; A. R. Molison, Esq.; Christopher James, Esq.; S. Home, Esq.; William Morgan, Esq.	17	0	0
The Proprietors of <i>The Cambrian</i>	0	7	6
R. Maliphant, Esq.	0	5	0
Twenty-six tickets at 2s. 6d.	3	5	0
	£83	18	6

EXPENDITURE.

Mr. H. Maliphant for printing	10	19	4
Mr. D. C. Jones for sundry drapery	4	0	0
Proprietors of <i>Cambrian</i> for printing	1	14	6
Advertisements :— <i>Cambrian</i> , £3 : 13 : 8; <i>Western Mail</i> , £1 : 4 : 0; <i>South Wales Daily News</i> , £1 : 4 : 6; <i>Cam- bria Daily Leader</i> , £2 : 9 : 0	8	11	2
Messrs. Croker and Ball for gas-fittings	0	12	3
Mr. W. H. Crowther, expenses to Aberavon	0	6	6
Cleaning, etc., at Royal Institution	0	16	6
Cloak-room attendance	0	5	0
Messrs. J. Glasbrook and Sons for timber	0	15	5
Messrs. Thomas and Paton for lighting	1	9	0
Clerk's assistance	3	0	0
Rev. D. H. Davies, carriage of exhibits	0	12	0
Carpentry at Royal Institution	1	6	6
Postages, telegrams, carriage of parcels, train and cab expenses, and sundries	6	12	3
Brakes, etc., for members of the press	3	14	6
Mr. Idris Lewis, honorarium	1	1	0
Miss Jones, Walnut Tree Hotel, Aberavon, extra ex- penses in connection with luncheon	1	0	0
Mr. Bevan, King Arthur Hotel, Reynolstone	1	10	0
British and Foreign Confectionery Co., extra expenses in connection with <i>conversazione</i> at Royal Institu- tion on August 27	2	10	0
Cheque book	0	1	0
The Council of Royal Institution for gas	1	1	0
	£51	17	11
Balance to be forwarded to Cambrian Arch. Assoc.	32	0	7
	£83	18	6

Examined and found correct,

J. SQUIRE, 14 Oct. 1886.

CHAS. PRICE, Local Hon. Treasurer, 15 Oct. 1886.

WALTER LEWIS, Local Hon. Sec., 15 Oct. 1886.

LOCAL MUSEUM.

CATALOGUE OF THE TEMPORARY MUSEUM, SWANSEA MEETING, 1886.

The Temporary Museum was placed in Rooms belonging to the Royal Institute of South Wales.

PRIMÆVAL.

Cakes of bees-wax from kitchen-midden, Llanmadoc Burrows
Rev. J. D. Davies, M.A.

ROMAN.

Mill-stone found in 1878 on the old Roman road near Pontardulais
F. W. Johns, Esq.

Three Roman needles found at Goginan
Curious bronze vase found near Goginan

Rev. D. H. Davies, Cenarth.

A sepulchral urn of rude pottery with the impression of twisted
thongs or rushes, from Carn Goch

J. T. D. Llewelyn, Esq., M.A., F.L.S.

MEDIÆVAL AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Shell-money, New Guinea

Cross of oak from chancel of St. David's Cathedral

Holy-water receptacle of china Miss A. L. Powell.

African musical instrument. The sounding-box contains a loose
stone, and the notes may be altered by moving the bridge

A. Cruickshank, Esq.

Halbert found at Newcastle-Emlyn

Ancient sword

Curious panel with head carved in relief

Rev. D. H. Davies, Cenarth.

Skull found in dredging North Dock, 1886 R. Capper, Esq.

Guinea-gold locket from Central Africa embossed with Christian
symbols, and dating prior to 1400 A.D. Mrs. Capper.

Greek, Roman, and English Coins

Rev. D. H. Davies, Cenarth, C. Bath, Esq., Rev. J. D. Davies,
T. P. Martin, Esq., and Mrs. Morgan, Oystermouth.

Stone hatchet, New Caledonia

A. C. Jonas, Esq.

Specimens of old china—Dresden, Worcester, Durham, and Swansea
—were exhibited by Miss Powell, Mrs. Morgan, J. R. Francis,
Esq., and F. W. Johns, Esq.

BOOKS AND MANUSCRIPTS, ETC

- Gabriel Powell's Survey of Gower, 1764
 Charters granted to Swansea
 Copper Smelting, working copy
 Final copy of Copper Smelting
 Pedigrees, Charters, Surveys, etc., relating to Gower and Glamorgan,
 by William Bennett
 Original deeds connected with Glamorgan, Swansea, etc., with
 Memorandum by G. G. F.
 Curious extracts relating to pedigrees of Welsh families, deeds,
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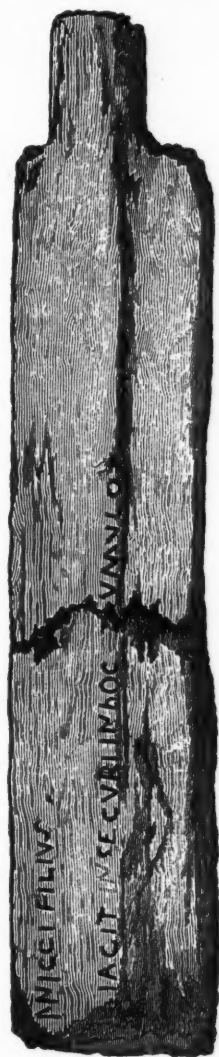
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THE ABERCAR STONE.